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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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GIVE YOUR ATTENTION

DIGESTS OF TINGS AND EVENTS FROM DAY TO DAY.

Language of Foreign Countries Confirm Fact That United States Is Leading Capitalist Nation—Money Sharps Compel Clearing House to Go Back to the Law—The Howl of "Socialists and Anarchists" the Howl of "Stop Thief"—Anti-Trust Proceedings Etc.

Ex-Gov. Hughes, not a statesman. It was his ally to attack Gov. Hughes' anti-race crusade by pointing out the fact that everybody gambles. That's true. But it was not a statesman's act to indulge his powers of satire at the expense of the social system which his party upholds. Yes, everybody gambles to-day. He does so because gambling and uncertainty is a feature of the capitalist system. People "gamble" for their living. Gambling, a vice like drunkenness, can not be eradicated by anti-gambling bills, but by anti-capitalist LAW.

Figuring the cost of a bowl of soup on the line of the unemployed at 2 cents, Miss Cornelia Harriman, the daughter of Harriman, the railroad magnate, who wore at her marriage a "princess robe of pure white satin, having yoke and panels down the sides of old point de Venise, and wide sleeves of the same lace over short ones of chiffon," was married in 2,500,000 bowls of soup.

Interest is stronger than law, even with the "law-abiding" capitalist. A big railroad company, entering New York City, violated the law for two months by paying its employees in scrip, in denominations of tens, twenties and fifties, payable to the bearer. When all the scrip came in through the Clearing House, the Company discovered scrip to \$180,000 over the amount issued. The excess was worthless. Immediately thereupon the Company became law-abiding, and returned to a gold basis. Thus sharpers approved themselves the best police to keep a capitalist concern to the law.

The Ohio Hanna and his Ohioite McKinley have found their successors in the Ohio Garfield and his Ohioite Taft. The Ohio McKinley's Hanna announced McKinley as the "Advance Agent of Prosperity." Now the Ohio Taft's Garfield describes Taft at the Ohio Republican State convention in terms that warrant the announcement of Taft as the "Advance Agent of the Millennium."

One Chicago man—who is said to have tried to kill one man, and in whose pockets, AFTER HE WAS DEAD, were found bow-knives, dynamite bombs, gelling guns, and bundles of "literature" of the most incendiary nature—is pronounced an "Anarchist and Socialist," and the affair is made the signal for a national assault on "Socialists and Anarchists." A bunch of Cleveland men—whose criminal money-making neglect has actually caused the death of 163 school children, and in whose pockets, THE BUNCH BEING ALIVE, are found the cash proceeds of the criminal negligence that brought on the catastrophe—are allowed to enjoy their souls and equally bloodstained gains in perfect peace, and the affair is the signal for a hypocritical display of capitalist charity.

"Let us labor for the enlightenment of the Socialists and Anarchists," said Dean McNulty of St. John's Church in the course of his funeral oration over the body of the priest Leo Heinrichs, whom an Anarchist assassinated in Denver. Not even the solemnity of the occasion was enough to chasten Dean McNulty's mind and save him from the slander of bracketing Socialists and Anarchists together. Anarchists need enlightenment, God knows! But no less in need of enlightenment are the Dean McNultys, besides moral regeneration.

Can the age of sorceries and superstitions be said to be over when a "Prosperity Convention" is called to meet in Baltimore to bring about prosperity? A lot of unclad savages beating the tom-tom to dispel a sun eclipse, are not more backward in astronomy and, therefore, superstitious, than the delegates to the Baltimore "Prosperity Convention" are backward on the affairs of the day, and, therefore, superstitiously addicted to the belief that prosperity can be promoted by resolutions.

Impotent savages, shivering at every inch before supposedly "Omnipotent Nature" do not present a more pitiful aspect than did Senator Hopkins of Michigan in his speech on the panic. The ignorant savage looks at the scourings of Nature—pestilence, disease and plague—as unavoidable evils. Senator Hopkins' attitude towards the infamies of the New York bank was one of sincere humility before the unavoidable scourges of capitalism.

Significant is the fact that Victor L. Berger, the man who, on the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party, led the move to repudiate the International Congress position against "backward races," returns elected by his party membership at the top of the polls into the National Executive Committee. He received 5,004—nearly a thousand votes more than the next highest. The S. P. membership is said to exceed 30,000. Is it that that membership are wholly disorganized against reaction? Or is it that they like the thing?

When, two years ago, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were kidnapped from Colorado, Victor L. Berger, of the alleged Social Democratic party, had a municipal campaign on. The working class was indignant at the Colorado outrage. But Berger advised a "suspension of judgment." He had "to be good" to catch votes. His business required that. Now that a false cry is raised against "Anarchy" and people are murdered or locked up because they "look like Anarchists," Mr. Berger is again engaged in a municipal campaign in Milwaukee, and will probably "suspend judgment" once more to attract votes for his bond-holding "Socialist" platform. Bonds are more precious than workers' lives.

The American Banana Company missed the psychologic moment. It brought suit against the United Fruit Company under the anti-Trust act at the wrong time. The Anti-Trust act having been strained out of shape against Labor organizations, it must now, like a river that has overflowed its banks, slowly recede once more into the inoperative basis for which it was intended. The American Banana Company should have tried its game upon its more successful competitor, the United Fruit Company, a little earlier—at the season when the anti-Trust act river was beginning to overflow its banks. Now that the freshet "soaked it into Labor," and is receding was the wrong time to assault a "rotted" capitalist interest. Of course, the Banana Concern was thrown out of court.

All that any talented limb, or hollow pillar of capitalism need now to do to become interesting, and to have its taintedness or hollowness forgotten, is to sit down and write threatening letters to himself, and then telephone for the police. He will immediately be proclaimed a "marked man," and the object of a deep "Anarchist plot"—and will be able to proceed un molested in his tainted career, or hollow posture.

Whether the obviously concerted moves from several of the A. F. of L. local central bodies, urging the A. F. of L. to call a national convention for the purpose of launching a National Labor Party, will materialize this year or not, such an apparition on the politico-labor field of the land is in the cards. It is the inevitable result, on the one hand, of the demoralizing, pure, and simple politicianism of the Socialist party leadership, and, on the other hand, of the success that has, so far, accompanied that aggregation of pure and simple politicianism to hamper the growth of the I. W. W., and thereby to delay the day when the I. W. W. can project its own political party—the first political party strained through the joins of class-conscious revolutionary Unionism and, therefore, cast in the mold of the principles of the Socialist Labor Party—the only present clearly class-conscious political expression of Labor in the land.

MODERN "WITCHES" HUNT

Lazarus Averbuch may have been an Anarchist. The story of Chief Shippy may be true. But certain it is that the "evidence" in the case, so far published, is of the flabbiest. If Chief Shippy was assaulted he did what was right. But no one, who will refuse to allow his judgment to be stamped, will fail to see in the present so-called chase after Anarchists something that vividly recalls the hunting of witches in the Dark Ages of superstition—with all the craftiness that lay behind the motives of the promoters thereof.

Begin with Chief Shippy's own story. He was greatly surprised to hear that anyone had called for him at his house in the morning. This "highly suspicious" circumstance put him on his guard. When Shippy opened the door the next morning to Averbuch and saw him, he looked to Shippy "like an Anarchist." The pictures one sees and descriptions one hears of Anarchists represent them as unkempt and wild looking men. The police accounts themselves of the man who "looked like an Anarchist" are to the effect that he was scrupulously neat and natty, a description totally at variance with that, given in the same report, of another "Anarchist who threatened the Mayor." This other "Anarchist" was shabbily dressed. According to Shippy's own story, no sooner had he concluded that the man to whom he

opened the door "looked like an Anarchist," than he fell upon him, "grabbed his arms and forced them behind his back." Of course, no one but an Anarchist would resort to such brutal and sudden treatment. A tussle ensued. Shippy killed Averbuch. With the man's lips sealed his story was safely locked; moreover, after that anything could be found in his pockets—circumstances all of which "clearly denote an Anarchist plot to kill the Chief."

The fishy details of the affair does not end there. Subsequent instalments of the "evidence" of the Chicago Police and its "Anarchist plot" are in line with the first. A policeman, in the act of using the telephone, accidentally makes a discovery. His line having become crossed with one over which someone else was talking, he overheard a man's voice say: "For God's sake, get out of town, they are on." What a curious coincidence. Thereupon, and guided by just these words, the policeman proceeded to the shop of the talker, and lo, there he found another "Anarchist or Socialist."

In the Dark Ages the burning of witches was brought about by just such methods. Some crafty fellow had an interest in playing upon popular credulity. The most incredible stories were set afloat. The more incredible, the more readily believed—and a witch was burned

in public, and somebody else, in private, had his account therein.

The Chicago reports bear all the evidence of credulous people being rattled by inventions from crafty sources. The circumstance that these yarns frequently couple Socialism with Anarchy, the further circumstance that from South and North, West and East reports come in announcing police intimidations of public meetings—all combine to justify the theory that the present outcry, raised against "Anarchists," is but a crafty campaign inaugurated against free speech, against popular and legitimate agitation to enlighten the people concerning the deplorable condition that one half at least of the speakers in Congress are at this very time declaring that the people find themselves in.

Socialism spurs Anarchy both in point of theory and in point of methods. The Socialist exorcism of "Anarchy" is a logical result of the Socialist exorcism of Capitalism—the breeder of Anarchy, being the simultaneous breeder of popular ignorance and popular suffering, which, like powder and fire in contact, produce blind explosion. But with all his detestation for Anarchy, the Socialist will not stand silent by without denouncing the infamy of re-galvanizing in modern shape the Dark Ages persecutions of "witches."

PHOTO ENGRAVERS

DISTURBED OVER CONDITIONS IN THE TRADE.

Fear That Bosses May Force a Lock-out—Observing Ones Trying to Figure Out Possibilities of Success, Making Their Deductions from Experiences in a Small Strike That Has Lasted Eleven Months—Stern Facts That Overturn Beautiful Theories.

Conditions in the photo-engraving industry are such that the members of New York Local No. 1, of the International Photo-Engravers' Union, are already discussing the possibility of a lock-out this summer.

This union has had a strike on its hands for about eleven months. Only one shop, Gillis, was affected, some eighty men being originally involved. At the beginning of the strike, and for some time after, full card men, married, were paid \$15, and single men \$12 strike benefit. Now the married men are paid \$7 and single men \$4 per week. How comes this reduction? The answer to the question will also answer a conundrum that is being passed around the shops: When does a striker become an out-of-work?

In other words, the dispensers of the benefits have decided that the Gill strikers are no longer strikers, but only out-of-works, and therefore entitled to but one-half of the benefits they drew before. Probably not more than twenty of the strikers are now drawing the reduced benefits. Some were cut off as "incompetents" or for other "good and sufficient reason."

Those drawing the out of work benefits are subjected to restrictions that are about as irksome as any prevailing in the shop. The beneficiaries must report at headquarters by 9 a. m. each day and remain there until 1 p. m. If fifteen minutes late in reporting they find the books closed, and are docked one day's benefit. On Saturdays the shops close at twelve o'clock but the "out-of-work" boys at the union rooms cannot quit until one. This sitting around at headquarters works hardship upon the "unemployed," it is claimed, as they are unable to get around to look for work.

The union has some 800 members in New York and some 3,000 in the country. What the members are trying to figure out is this: In the event of a lock-out by the bosses in an endeavor to reduce wages, how will the organization be able to put up a vigorous resistance if it cannot win a strike in one shop. And in the event of a strike what will the poor devils do who have been on short rations for so long.

The Gill strike arose over the question of apprentices, the union claiming that too many apprentices were broken in at that shop. The strike was au-

thorized by the Executive Council of the International Union.

At last year's national Convention President Woll spoke of the "peaceful and happy state toward which we are drifting," as evidenced by the decrease of conflicts between employers and the local unions. Further along in his report it develops that this "peaceful and happy state" is purchased by entering into "agreements" with the bosses. Some of the agreements are for a number of years, and when made for one year a continuing clause has been added, practically allowing the agreement to continue in force until such time as either party to it desires a change.

To the uninitiated, strange to relate, that, as President Woll informs us, open shops that signed the agreement have "expressed their full satisfaction upon the change effected by them."

There was one proposition carried out at the Chicago convention last year which discounts all the rosy reports, and that was the proposition to establish a farm for consumptive members of the trade. One delegate asserted that "photo-engravers as a body are mainly young men," and held that "three-fourths of our members die from this cause" (consumption). Another delegate declared that there is a rapid increase of consumption among the members of the organization. It looks as though the "peaceful and happy state" toward which the photo-engravers are "drifting" is the consumptive farm or the grave.

STUNTING WOMEN

Factory and Shop Conditions Having Bad Effect.

Chicago, Ill., March 8.—Unless the factory and shop conditions which at present weigh so heavily upon the working people are changed materially, America is threatened with the appearance of a race of low-minded, stunted women.

This painful prediction is made by Professor Edward A. Ross, of the University of Wisconsin, who made this assertion in an address before the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs last night.

After quoting from statistics that one-third of the women of the country between fifteen and twenty-five years old are engaged in industrial occupations, Professor Ross said: "The truly feminine girl, the one of tenderness and delicacy, will pass from the working class. There will be a reversion to the type of masculine women, squat, flat-chested, broad-backed, low-browed creatures, working side by side with the men, the burdens of wifehood and motherhood coming out as an incident to a day of toil."

"The curse, the prevention of such a state, is in the hands of society to-day. The law can tell a girl just how many hours of her time she may sell."

SPOKANE WORKERS

HOLD RATTLING MEETING AND LEARN WHAT IS WRONG.

Men Are Asked What They Desired and Answer Back "Work"—Speaker Tells Them to Organize to Own Jobs—Meeting Approves Industrial Workers of the World.

Spokane, Wash., Feb. 28.—A large number of workmen assembled in the Industrial Workers Hall on Feb. 24 and eagerly listened to speeches on Industrial Unionism. The hall was packed to the limit of its capacity of holding people and many men were turned away. In the audience were Austrians, Servians and some Turks. Fifteen men gave in their names as members to the Industrial Workers of the World and more promised to join. Socialist literature, printed in different languages, was given away.

The principal speech was made by Geo. Franklin. In opening he asked the workers what they were looking for and the men shouted, "Work!" "So am I," said Franklin, and proceeded with his talk. He told his hearers to not only look for jobs but to look to own their jobs, and said that the Industrial Workers are organized for that purpose.

"The workmen and women and children are the producers of the world's wealth. Nothing can be produced or transported except Labor does the job and therefore Labor is entitled to the product of its efforts as a reward."

"The capitalists unite to protect their interests, the workmen are divided! We must all unite in a workingman's organization."

"Do not think that when the employer pays you your wages he pays you for the values you have produced. If you had received an equivalent you would not need to face hunger nor fear hard times."

The speech was listened to attentively throughout and deeply impressed the meeting. Most of those present nodded approval of the new kind of labor organization.

TROOPS LEAVE GOLDFIELD.

Newly Organized State Police Now "on the Job."

Goldfield, Nev., March 8.—The United States troops that have been in Goldfield for three months left their camp last night and turned the responsibility of maintaining peace in the Goldfield district over to the local police authorities and the Nevada State police.

Washington, March 8.—In accordance with orders issued at the War Department several weeks ago, the troops in Goldfield, Nev., which were sent there to help the mine owners issue scrip instead of money, will return to their posts on the Pacific Coast. The force consists of four companies of the Twenty-second Infantry in command of Col. Alfred Reynolds.

RESOLUTION ON UNITY QUESTION

ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY AT ITS SESSION OF JAN. 6, 1908, AND REJECTED, WITHOUT CONSULTING THEIR MEMBERSHIP, BY THE BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL INTERESTS WHO DOMINATE THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

WHEREAS, The International Socialist Congress, held in Amsterdam in 1904, adopted under the title of "Unity of the Party" the following resolution:

"The Congress declares: "In order to give to the Working Class all its force in its struggle against Capitalism, it is indispensable that in each country there should be but one Socialist party against the Capitalist parties, just as there is but one proletariat."

"Therefore, all comrades and all factions and organizations which claim to be Socialist have the imperative duty to do all in their power to bring about Socialist Unity on the basis of the principles established by the International Congresses and in the interest of the International proletariat, to whom they are responsible for the disastrous consequences of the continuation of their divisions."

"To help reach this aim, the International Bureau and all parties of Nationalities where Unity exists place themselves at their disposal and offer their good services."

WHEREAS, After this call was issued the various warring factions in the Socialist Movement of France—the Socialist Party of France, the French Socialist Party, the Revolutionary Socialist Labor Party and four Independent Socialist Federations of different parts of France—after some preliminary work of a Unity Conference, met in a joint Unity Convention in Paris and established the present Socialist Party (French Section of the Workers' International); and likewise, the warring factions in the Social Democratic Movement in Russia—the "majority" and "minority" factions of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, the Lettish Social Democratic Labor Party and the General Jewish Labor Union of Russian, Poland and Lithuania (The Bund) met in a joint Unity Convention in 1906 at Stockholm, and organized the United Russian Social Democratic Labor Party; and,

WHEREAS, The experience of the Socialists of the above two countries, as well as that of other countries, where a united and developed party of Socialism exists, demonstrates—first, the possibility for all Socialists, recognizing the principles and decisions of the International Socialist Congress, to present with immensely increased effect a united solid front against the common enemy, the Capitalist, and to address a united, harmonious appeal to the Working Class which is so much more responsive when confusion, distrust and demoralization, created by internal strife and division in the Socialist camp are eliminated; and, second—it demonstrates the possibility of such co-operation based upon the recognition of the right of minority divisions of a United Party, to advocate their particular views through their own publications, and their own minority delegates to National Conventions and International Congresses; and,

WHEREAS, The necessity for a United Socialist Movement in America is

ever more keenly felt, and the demands for it are ever more persistently and insistently voiced by the most active workers, the rank and file of both parties; and,

WHEREAS, The decisions of the recent International Socialist Congress, held at Stuttgart—both upon the matter of immigration, which recognizes the soundness of the Marxian motto for the Working Class, "Proletarians of all Countries Unite!" and, even upon the vital question of Unionism, which, while the Congress has not yet taken the advanced Industrialist position, does take a position that clearly rejects the principle that the economic organization is a "transitory affair," accordingly, a position that holds that the economic organization is something more than simply a recruiting ground for votes and funds; but is essential to the revolutionary act of the proletariat—are, in so far as they affect the issues of the American Movement, of a character to present a more acceptable common working basis for the two parties, and in view also of greater necessity for unhindered constructive Socialist work and greater opportunity for it furnished by the spreading of the present industrial crisis in America; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, in semi-annual session assembled, desiring to free the Socialist Labor Party in the eyes of the Working Class of America and of the International Proletariat, of its seeming share of responsibility for the divided, demoralized and retarded state of the Movement in this country, hereby take the initiative toward remedying such conditions, by electing a committee of seven members and inviting the National Headquarters of the Socialist Party to elect a committee of like number to a National Socialist Unity Conference, to meet not later than the third week of the month of March of this year, in order to consider whether Unity of the two parties of Socialism in America is possible, and on what special basis; and be it further

RESOLVED, That if such conference takes place and succeeds in agreeing on conditions for uniting the two parties, such decisions of the Conference be immediately submitted to a general vote of the membership of both parties for approval, and the date for the closing of such vote be such, that, in the event of the vote being in favor of the proposed basis of unity, steps be immediately taken that one joint National Convention, instead of two separate ones, be held to adopt—on behalf of the United Party and in conformity with the Unity basis accepted by the general vote—a platform, constitution and resolutions, and nominate candidates, etc., and finally,

RESOLVED, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the National Headquarters of the Socialist Party of America, the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels, and the leading Socialist and Labor publications in the United States and other countries.

MAY LOCK OUT MEN

Rio Grande Will Give Employees No Chance to Strike.

Denver, Colo., March 7.—A lockout may occur in the mechanical departments of the Denver & Rio Grande before a strike can take place, if the latest action of the company in reference to its men can be taken as an indication of its attitude. Printed contracts were submitted yesterday afternoon to all of the machinists, boiler-makers, blacksmiths and car repairers in all of the shops on the system for them to sign if they should they remain in the employ of the company after March 14. These contracts are to be made individually between each man and the company.

This individual contract is understood to provide for pay at the same scale as is now in effect, gives the men a schedule of ten hours, six days a week, and provides for only four holidays in the year—

namely, Christmas, Fourth of July, Labor day and Thanksgiving day. The contract is subject to change at the option of the company. Threats are said to have accompanied the blanks that if the men did not sign they would be liable to dismissal.

The immediate effect of the new move makes the men believe that a lockout is imminent if they do not submit, and the men are unwilling to surrender their contracts as an organization without a fight.

There is much indignation felt at the action of the company and indications of a determined resistance are not wanting. But a number of conferences between officials on both sides are expected to be held before relations are broken off.

The telegraphers' committee held a conference with Assistant General Manager Martin this morning in reference to the adjustment of the telegraphers' pay and hours to the new law of the national government, which went into effect on March 4. The men say that there are no differences which may lead to serious trouble.

IN MILWAUKEE

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OUT
IN INTEREST OF BONDHOLDERS.

A Platform, the First Plank of Which Demands More Bonds, and the Other Planks of Which Make Demands that Require Still More Bonds.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 1.—It is Berger's pride to point to his Wisconsin movement; and the Wisconsin movement being practically the Milwaukee S. D. P. machine, it will give outsiders a conception of what the Socialism of that machine and movement amounts to. It is a platform and movement amounts to to sum up its recently adopted municipal platform. In view also of the fact that Berger is the one who made the motion before the S. P. National Committee to have the S. L. P. members join the S. P., or S. D. P. as individuals (in other words, a smooth way to avoid unity), and which motion was carried by the S. P. National Committee, that platform becomes all the more interesting.

The Social Democratic convention met on Saturday evening at the Erie Graceland Hall. Alderman E. T. Melms was elected chairman and C. P. Dietz, Secretary.

While waiting for the reports of the committees on credentials and rules, the candidates on the city ticket delivered speeches.

Charles V. Schmidt, candidate for Comptroller, in expressing his views on the campaign, stated that he thought "the Social Democratic Party to be a reform party for the betterment of the Working Class." At the conclusion of Mr. Schmidt's speech, Emil Seidel was called upon to make a speech. Seidel said in part:

"It is not the policy of our party to do anything detrimental to the industries of our city. When we are elected we will be fair towards all. Some time ago a business man who had some business with the Milwaukee aldermen said: 'Why, those Social Democratic aldermen are fair men to deal with.' These are compliments paid us by our enemies."

Seidel then discussed the issuing of bonds, slide tracks, parks, playgrounds, clean streets, and "How can we save the youth?" etc. Then the committee reported and the chairman appointed the following on the Platform Committee: Victor Berger, Emil Seidel, Charles V. Schmidt, Fred Brockhausen, Robert Ruesch, Frank Weber and Adolph Hueschman. A committee on resolutions was also appointed.

The following plank from the platform is typical of the rest in that it provides for more bonds for capitalists to invest in:

That the city secure the ownership and management of all public service enterprises as far and fast as the State laws will allow. We demand that the city be given power to take over such public industries as are now in private hands, by getting permission to raise the bond limit and by issuing bonds secured on the properties; and to inaugurate such new enterprises as the citizens, by a majority referendum vote, may approve.

The other planks provide for a large variety of things to be had free, and being impossible without further bonds, will require the issue of more bonds, and the victory of such a program the last clause of the platform pronounces a "Step Forward." It says:

"It is not claimed that by winning an isolated victory in a city like Milwaukee we can have Socialism. But such a victory would be a step forward, a milestone on the way of human progress."

Human progress!—Bondholders' progress is more accurate. Victor Berger stated that he was confident of a Social Democratic victory April 8.

An Observer.

LID ON FREE SPEECH

AUTHORITIES WILL PREVENT SOCIALIST AGITATION.

Organizers Campbell and Young of the Socialist Labor Party on the Situation—Roanoke Mayor Opposed to Street Meeting Because of Hard Times—Birmingham, Ala., Shows Hard.

Birmingham, Ala., February 23.—We have noticed reports in The People from different parts of the country telling of the suppression of free speech by the capitalist authorities. After making our experience in Richmond, Va., we have found that the capital-

ists are doing all in their power to prevent Socialist agitation during this industrial panic.

After we left Richmond we went to Roanoke. We called on the Mayor of Roanoke and told him of our intention of holding open air meetings. He told us plainly that he did not like the idea on account of these hard times, as so many people were on the streets and it might cause some excitement. He said he would rather let us have the town market hall, and he sent us to see the president of the City Council. This gentleman "saw" some of the other members of the council and they refused to let us have the hall. We then notified them of our intention of using the streets anyway. A spell of bad weather, however, prevented us from carrying out our plans.

Here in Birmingham, the "Pittsburg" of the South, where 3000 machinists have joined the army of the unemployed, and where the panic is in full blast, we called upon the Mayor and stated our business. The Mayor of this southern city was very polite; he was extremely sorry, but there is a law against any such thing, and so we cannot use the streets. If we do we shall be jailed. That is the order of the day. The capitalist class is going to use brute force in these days of industrial depression.

It will be interesting to the Socialists throughout the country to watch, with the opening of this season's agitation, the antics of the ruling class in their efforts to throttle the propaganda of Socialism, and it should spur the militants of the land to be up and doing something.

J. P. Campbell,
Frank Young.

STRIKE IMMINENT

GOULD LINES DEMONSTRATE
LOVE FOR LABOR.

After March 14 Unions in Car Department Will Be Ignored—Telegraphers' Wages Will Also Be Cut—Nine Hours Advanced as Company's Excuse.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 29.—The Gould Railway lines are giving their workmen a practical lesson in Capital's love for its "brother" Labor. After a short conference yesterday with General Manager Ridgway of the Denver & Rio Grande system, a committee of the machinists employed on the system was informed that the company will abrogate its contracts after March 14, and after that date will not recognize the machinists, blacksmiths, car-repairers or boiler-makers' unions. The committee will submit the question immediately to a referendum vote of all the employees belonging to those unions who are employed on the Gould roads.

Several days will be required to poll the entire Gould property, which comprises the Rio Grande Southern, Rio Grande Western, Denver & Rio Grande, Missouri Pacific, Iron Mountain and other roads. A strike will affect several thousand men, and may also tie up the entire traffic departments of the roads involved.

The Denver & Rio Grande and Rio Grande Western alone employ 350 machinists. It is claimed the men will not submit to the plan of the railroad company and that a general strike on all the Gould roads, excepting the International & Great Northern, is imminent. The machinists say the action of the company in working its employees only a few hours a day is arbitrary, and they say many engines and cars are now being operated which are unfit for travel because the company will not employ men to do the work.

The company also announced a sweeping reduction in the monthly wages of telegraph operators.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad company called a committee of the Order of Railway Telegraphers into Denver yesterday and while there submitted a new schedule of wages to the operators employed on the system from Denver to Ogden, Utah, which, if made effective, will cut the wages of these employees to \$60 and \$65 per month. The railroad company explained the reduced wage scale by saying that the observance of the new nine-hour law which goes into effect March 4 makes a cut necessary. The union committee sees that it is up against the game again. After making an uphill fight for the nine-hour law, it finds itself attacked on another flank.

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HARD TIMES

By Charles Ufert.

Mr. Workingman!

Have you ever stopped to think why the times should be hard, why there should be scarcity of employment, why the industries should be idle and business at a standstill?

Don't you recall that but a few months ago the newspapers, the "captains of industry," the politicians, the "wise" statesmen, the financiers and the President, were all singing the song of unprecedented prosperity? Some of these wiseacres even went so far as to declare that there was "too much prosperity" and that the nation was virtually glutted with an overabundance of everything.

Listen to the different song that is sung now! Look into these same newspapers that told of the enormous prosperity; look about you, and what do you find, what do you read, and what do you hear? No longer is the song of prosperity sung, but the dismal chant of "hard times" is heard on all sides.

In every large city in this wide nation the unemployed, and this means the hungry and the suffering, can be counted by the thousands. Privation, want and misery is the lot of many hundred thousands of workers and their families.

What a most remarkable transformation in the short time of four months! Only recently tales of mighty and boundless prosperity, plenty of work and not enough workers. Now—"hard times," lack of work, and more workers than can be used.

This is a most serious situation, Mr. Workingman. Don't you think so too?

Can we ask you to turn your thoughts from Thaw trials, horse racing, prize fighting, baseball and Presidential messages long enough to consider this most remarkable situation, its cause and its probable cure?

The Present Panic.

We are told that the present panic differs from those of the past. We are told that there is actually no "overproduction" of goods and that the immediate cause of the trouble arose from the money stringency.

Whatever the cause may be, and we will discuss that later on, the simple fact remains—that many thousands of workers and their families are suffering. Many are being compelled to taste of the cup that does not cheer, the bitter and galling cup of so-called "charity."

A great many of you were under the delusion that panics and hard times were liable to come only under a Democratic President. You never could see it was just as likely to happen under the rule of such a profoundly wise statesman as full dinner-pail Theodore. Alas! another of your most cherished delusions is gone and the most dismal kind of "hard times" stares you in the face at this time.

If you are lucky enough to have a job, you surely know of some relative, or of some friend who has been out of a job for some time and you have heard or you have experienced how very difficult it is to procure work of any kind. Or if you have not heard of the scarcity of work, you have certainly heard or learned of the cutting of wages, you have heard that more people are leaving these shores and of a smaller number coming to them. This, if nothing else, is a proof of the prevailing panic and depression.

We really can not see such a very big difference between the present panic and those that preceded it. The suffering of the people seems as acute. Prices of the necessities of life are higher than they ever were and this means additional hardships for the jobless worker. The charity that is doled out at the free soup kitchens and at the charity bureaus is just as "bitter" as ever; the poorly clad and homeless worker must shiver as much as ever, and to all appearances the present era of "hard times" is as hard, and as cruel, and as abnormal—aye, even more abnormal and more unnecessary than any other era of hard times that has cursed the people of this country in the past.

Time to Think.

It seems as though many people and especially working people refuse to think when the times are "good." We Socialists have been telling you about this present order of things, with its panics, its crises, its cruelties and abnormalities for many years past. You, however, would not listen. You said the Socialists are a lot of cranks and calamity howlers. You pinned your faith to such men as Roosevelt, Bryan, Hearst, Hughes, Taft, Cleveland, and other more or less famous and infamous citizens.

Now things are different and many of you realize that the Socialists knew what they were talking about and many of you have lost faith in the old prophets and misleaders.

Where are all these champions of the "common people" to-day? What measures are they advocating for the relief

of the vast army of unemployed? What legislation are they enacting in order to help you out of your distressing situation? What explanation do these profoundly "wise" and "deep" statesmen offer for the wonderful transformation from unprecedented prosperity to unprecedented misery? Are the "champions of the common people" falling over themselves in an effort to come to your aid?

One of these great men, Presidential aspirant and mouthpiece of the only Theodore, answered our self-imposed queries not so many weeks ago at a meeting held in Cooper Union, New York. Mr. Taft's answer is so characteristic of the capitalist politicians' attitude that it may answer for all the rest. Said the mighty Taft, upon someone in the audience asking what the unemployed were to do in these "hard times"—"God" knows, they have my deepest sympathy." Isn't that a splendid chunk of statesmanlike wisdom? Isn't it profound?

To us it would appear and it should so appear to any thinking man or woman, that in times such as these, our leading statesman and our "leading" newspapers, our leading financiers and our leading captains of industry, and our leading trade union leaders exhibit their profound ignorance, their shallowness, their hypocrisy and incompetency to do any leading whatsoever. In times such as these it becomes so plainly evident that things are radically wrong with the present social order that only the most profoundly stupid and the most profound fakirs dare not affirm this fact.

The Capitalist Order.

To begin with, the present order is no "order" at all; it's a most violent and a most chaotic disorder. Students of political economy merely refer to it as an "order" for the sake of some designation. You must not for a moment imagine that we consider the present social order an "order" or in order when we use the term; it is used merely in its historical sense.

If you will consider for a moment the aspect of things under the present capitalist regime, you must agree that there is nothing orderly under it at all.

Consider the following FACTS carefully: Last fall we were told by our "leading" newspapers and by our "leading" statesmen, that the crops on the farms of this country were never better or more abundant. This, of course, meant that there would be plenty of the necessities of life for everyone.

The published statistics substantiated the assertion of the statesmen and of the press. Again we were told that the wealth of the country was greater than ever before—therefore everybody was prosperous and could purchase all the necessities of life that were required. We were told that there was more money in circulation than ever, that exports and imports were much larger, and that the industries had turned out more quantities of goods than at any time previous. Everything was bigger and greater than ever. The country was virtually "too prosperous" according to a statement made by Mr. James J. Hill, the great railroad magnate. One of the bulletins of the agricultural department even showed by figures that the number of heads of live stock totaled more than at any time before, especially the cattle.

Looking at the situation to-day and considering the silence, the profound and dignified silence of our leading newspapers, of leading statesmen, and of leading champions of the common people, in regard to the sudden disappearance of prosperity and the appearance of hard times, it looks suspiciously as though they regard the vast mass of the people as a lot of unthinking cattle, as ignorant "rotting cattle." These may sound like harsh statements, but do not the times and the conditions merit harsh statements and plain words?

Really, Mr. Workingman, stop and think! Consider your situation. Consider the condition of the members of your class. Think of these "hard times" and then consider that there has not been one explanation offered why there should be hard times.

Don't you think that these statesmen, these newspapers, these politicians, these financiers and these captains of industry, these upholders of the present regime, known as the capitalist system, owe you some kind of an explanation at the peculiar antics and capers which their beautiful system cuts every now and then?

Yes, Mr. Workingman, they owe you this explanation, but they dare not or they cannot give it to you.

The Explanation.

Socialists have, for many years back, been explaining the peculiarities of this peculiar capitalist order. The capitalists and their hired men don't like the Socialists either. They call them "undesirable citizens" because Socialists have a habit of warring on their most desirable

"order," which when stripped of its fine feathers, of its thin varnish and tinsel, stands revealed as the most hideous and ugly kind of a disorder and social monstrosity.

Socialists declare that the cause of this panic, the present era of "hard times," is due to the same general causes that have produced other panics. Planlessness in production, inequality in the distribution of labor's products, private ownership of the land and the means of production, distribution and exchange—these things are the real cause of hard times.

Private ownership of what the people require in order to live—this is the very kernel of the whole situation.

The capitalist class own the means of production.

The working class must use the means of production in order to live.

The capitalist class every now and then says to the workers: "We have no work for you, there are no orders, you are laid off until things pick up."

What does this prove? It proves that the capitalist class is incompetent to so regulate production that it may be carried on uninterruptedly. It proves that the capitalist order gets out of order very easily, and when it does get out of order, hardships falls to the lot of workers and their loved ones first.

Cries and hard times are inseparable from the present order. They come to point out to the masses of the people that the capitalist system is injurious to the best interests of the majority and that it, like any other system of private ownership of land and social tools, only benefits a small minority.

"Hard times" are very undesirable. We will all readily admit that proposition, but they come and will keep on coming until society recognizes that their origin lies in the very nature of the present system and that they can only be done away with by abolishing this system.

The Socialists and the more far-seeing members of the labor union movement are therefore unalterably opposed to the continuance of the present form of society.

Capitalists and their henchmen favor the continuance of the present order because it enables that class to sit upon the backs of the workers. They do not feel the effect of "hard times" as do the workingmen.

The Old Parties.

The chief instruments in keeping the workers in perpetual ignorance are the old political parties and their mouthpieces—the press, the pulpit, the politicians, and other Pharisees. It is delusions, false economics, corrupt morals and childish beliefs.

Consider just for a moment the aspect of things at this time. What are these political parties doing for the people. They call themselves the "people's servants" and the stewards of the people's interests, yet when the people come to ask them for work and bread, they order their hired slugs to bat the people over the head, as was instanced a few weeks ago at the unemployed parade in Chicago.

Look at the helplessness of the dominant political parties in these times that demand courageous men, who know what to do in an emergency. These parties offer no hope; they present only an attitude of helplessness to the workers.

When some one in China, or in Japan, or in South America, or somewhere else punches a "free" American citizen on the nose or kidnaps an American millionaire, the President is apt to call an extraordinary session of Congress and the navy and army is likely to be sent to the rescue of the "free" American citizen. An incident such as this affords the statesmen an opportunity to talk "big" about the flag, our "glorious" institutions, our mighty navy and army, our national honor and kindred other things that delight the gullible and enables the "leading" newspapers to sell numerous "extras" with the big scare headings.

When, however, through the mismanagement and incompetency of our captains of finance and industry, and of "statesmanship" things are hopelessly bungled and "hard times" falls to the lot of the American workingman "at home," then the papers report of people committing suicide owing to the lack of work. When men and women and children roam through our cities, hungry and gaunt, when they lack proper nourishment, proper clothing, and the price of a night's lodging—then, "God knows," they receive the "deepest sympathy" of one of the greatest of these statesmen.

Workingmen and workingwomen! Are you so bereft of manhood and of the feeling of motherhood that you will continue to support such a system as capitalism and such parties as the Democratic and Republican, who stand sponsor for this hideous system of modern cannibalism?

If these people on have sympathy for you in your suffering, if they can but offer insults by ending their deplorable and degrading charity, does it not cause you, as it certainly causes us, to loathe the present "order" and to despise its henchmen, the politicians, the press and its other supporters?

What Can You Do Now?

"Many of you will doubtless agree with our diagnosis of the present era of 'hard times'; many of you will agree with our exposure of the present order and of its supporters, but this will not still your hungry stomachs; this will not provide you with the wherewithal to procure the necessities of life for those whom you love and whom you have sworn to honor and to protect.

What are you going to do right now? What are you to do?

If we could but answer that mighty question for you! We cannot do it, at least not satisfactorily. We feel that if you would have chosen Socialists as your representatives in Congress, in the legislatures and in the council chambers, that you could look in that direction for help, but you said that the Socialists were impractical men, and you elected the capitalist political parties into power and they, like their masters, the capitalist class, have the well known habit of looking out for themselves before bothering about you or anyone else.

You might consider this when you get a chance to cast another ballot, you might ask yourself whether the Socialists, the party of the workers, might not be more competent and more ready to come to the aid of the members of their class if given the power to do so.

You can go amongst the members of your class and you can arrange large meetings of the unemployed where you can formulate demands for the relief of you class. You can get up demonstrations to parade the streets of your city and you can make a concerted impression of your condition and of your needs in that manner. If you do this, if you will hold meetings or arrange for demonstrations, don't adopt any resolutions begging for aid. Demand things. You are the sovereign people. Don't fall into the error of becoming beggars—leave that to the politicians. They are the fellows who beg for your votes and they are the fellows who forget all about you when you are in need. When next time they come around, be on your guard and think of your OWN interests in preference to theirs.

In the meantime you can also think. You can only be benefited by doing a little serious thinking and the capitalist class has given many of you an opportunity for serious thought. You can reflect on the beatitudes of the orderless capitalist "order"; you can think over the broken promises of the politicians; you can think over the incompetency of the people at present in control of society, and you can reflect upon the proposition advanced by the Socialists.

The Socialist Program.

The Socialists say that society, that is, the people collectively, shall own and operate the industries of this and every other nation. When this end shall be attained the fear of hard times will haunt us no more. When the people own their own industries, lack of orders will mean a vacation time and not a "hard time."

When the capitalist system shall give way to the Socialist system, goods will be produced for use instead of for profit. This will insure a better quality of goods, more plentiful production and will mean that the producer of the wealth will get the equivalent of his product.

You may still regard the Socialist program as a "dream," but rest assured that with the passing of years the Socialist proposals will seem less dreamy to you than now, and you will learn to regard the present social order as the most terrible sort of a nightmare.

Socialism is after all the only logical way out of the dismal swamp of capitalism. The demand for the establishment of the Socialist form of society is as natural a demand as was the demand for the coming of monopoly in place of competition, as natural as the demand for the trust to follow in the wake of the corporation.

If you will but go into the program of the Socialists a little deeper, you will discover that Socialists are anything but dreamers, that they are eminently practical and that they advocate the abolition of the capitalist order for the good of the race.

Socialists want the capitalist order done away with because they realize that the present order has outlived itself; it is no longer to the interests of the majority that it be further perpetuated. And society can only reap benefits by abolishing the outworn and the outlived as quickly as possible.

The capitalist system may continue to live for some years more, as there are many people who cling to old systems and to old customs and institutions even after their usefulness has been outlived. Such people advocate all manners of palliatives, patches, reforms, and other makeshifts in order to keep the old order in some kind of shape, but in the

end all this is of no avail and the old system will have to make way for the new, the better, the more humane and more advanced, as advocated by the Socialists.

"Hard times," such as those that face us to-day, are one of the best proofs of the utter untenability of the present "order." Remember that there is no reason why there should be hard times—because there is more wealth, more machinery of production to produce still more wealth, and more willing hands than there were at any time in the country's history.

Reflect upon the queer state of affairs. Consider the social nature of the situation, and the ask yourself whether it is not the imperative duty of the members of society, and in particular of the working class members of society, who are the chief sufferers, to put an end to such a crazy and abnormal condition.

We repeat, Socialism is the only logical way out of capitalism. Read up on Socialism. Study its program and its literature. It will fully explain the cause and the cure for hard times and also points out the way in which the system may be supplanted by the good times and the bright times of International Socialism.

West Hoboken, N. J.

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THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM

A FEW OBSERVATIONS ON IT FROM A SOCIALIST STANDPOINT.

The social system under which we are living is properly called the capitalist system. It is so called because the capitalist class, by reason of its ownership of the means of production and distribution, is the overwhelmingly dominant power in society—the nation, as an organization. Let us explain further. No doubt in your town, as in every other city, there are great manufactories where wealth is created. It may be the making of feather trimmings for bonnets, or it may be great steel plates for ocean liners; it may be toothpicks that are produced, or it may be palace cars. Railroads and steamboats distribute this wealth. Coal mines, iron mines, forests and fields, all these in some manner enter into the production of the article, or as it is properly called—the commodity. These factories, mines, railroads, steamboats, etc., the means for the production of wealth, are called CAPITAL.

Looking a little further we find that the capital of the nation is owned by a very few, a mere handful of the population, and when you consider that this small fraction of the people own absolutely, as their own private property, ALL the means whereby the rest of us must obtain food, clothing and shelter, you can realize the power they have over us. Because it owns the capital of the nation, this handful of the people is called the CAPITALIST CLASS.

Now, all this capital would be absolutely useless to the capitalist class, if it depended on that class to create wealth. But the fact that the rest of us must eat and be clothed and sheltered—or die, compels us to go to the capitalist, and create for him great volumes of wealth, and out of the wealth we have created he gives us a pittance in return, called WAGES. The rest of the wealth he keeps, and it is called PROFITS, but the proper term should be Wealth Stolen From Labor. Those of us, the great bulk of the nation, who own nothing but our ability to work, or, as the Socialist calls it, labor power, are called the WORKING CLASS.

There is another class, the MIDDLE CLASS. It, however, is rapidly being exterminated. It is represented by the small shopkeeper, and crockery business man, who sell to the workers at an advance of from fifty to one hundred percent, the products of their own labor. Capitalism in the shape of department stores is driving the little retailer to the wall, and the little factory stands no chance in competition with the gigantic enterprise. As the middle class are driven out of business they fall into the ranks of the wage workers.

The capitalist class attempts to justify its existence by claiming that it returns to society full value for all that it receives. It claims to possess all the brains of the country, calls its members "Captains of Industry," and tells the working class that without the "direction" of the capitalist the working class wouldn't be able to provide for its own wants.

He will indeed have been a poor observer who does not know that the capitalist class is an idle class, a sponging and parasite class, a class that on the social body is as useful as vermin on a human body. In the summer's fierce heat, while the worker is stifling in the factory and his family in the tenement, the capitalist and his brood are cruising on elegant yachts or jaunting in Europe. Or they go to the seashore or mountains, where their every whim and want is anticipated by eager lackeys. In the winter they go South or pass the time in riotous, sedate dinners and the like. All this the capitalist does on the wealth stolen from labor.

"Captains of Industry," indeed! And yet pulpit pounders, college professors and editors tell us that the capitalist is entitled to his stealing, or profits. "Wages of Superintendence," "Reward of Risk," are some of the pet phrases these gentry use in fostering the superstition. What risk is there in investing in coal mines, street railways, steel trusts, etc., etc.? Capitalists do not invest in South Sea bubbles. The pet cent. must be very largely in sight before the capitalist invests.

As for profits being the "Wages of Superintendence," as we have just shown the capitalist is an idle class. Take any big capitalist that you have heard of, J. P. Morgan, for instance. He was in Europe the greater part of the summer, did anything here in which he has an interest close down, because "Superintendence" Morgan was away! Did the Steel Trust flourish ampler when Charles Schwab was doing a little "superintending" at the Monte Carlo gaming tables? While Carnegie is "superintending" a tally-ho each in the Scottish Highlands, do his works shut down? "Superintendence," indeed! Half the capitalists never see the properties in which they are stockholders. It passes as a joke that Chancellor M. Depew can't

even name half the concerns he "superintends."

But maybe these apologists for the capitalist system call Wall street "operations," where one thief is trying to get the better of another thief, perhaps that is what they mean by "superintendence." But then, how about the Gould, Vanderbilt and other women of the capitalist class who are to be married to European princes and nobles? They live in Europe, and, as far as can be learned, their chief occupation is getting their titled husbands out of gambling and other schemes. But they, too, draw "wages of superintendence."

What would we do without capital? Couldn't we do without it, but we could do very nicely without the capitalist, a very different proposition, mind you. When the question is put in that way the desire is to convey the idea that capital and the capitalist are inseparable. It is just the other way about. Capital is the creation of the worker, and without it he cannot produce new wealth. Now, candidly, do you think that if capital was the property of the workers collectively, they couldn't produce wealth to better advantage to society than they do now, when over three-fourths of what they produce is stolen from them?

Another favorite phrase of the word-mongers is this: "The interests of capital and labor are identical." Surely every workman from his own experience knows better. He knows that as a worker is striving to get as large a wage as he can, while the capitalist is continually trying to screw down the wage as low as possible. This conflict leads to a struggle between the two. These struggles are called strikes, lock-outs, boycotts, black lists, etc. Are these typical of an identity of interests? Are they not rather the very opposite? They are, and for the reason that this conflict goes on continually between the capitalist class and the working class, the Socialist calls it the CLASS STRUGGLE.

Under the capitalist system of production the condition of the working class grows worse and worse. Wages go down steadily, or if they don't, you have to produce much more in order to "keep up" your wage. As machinery is developed and women and children come into competition with men, in offering their labor power to the capitalist, conditions must continue to grow worse. There is only one way to change all this and that is to remove the capitalist. End his ownership of the things we must apply to our labor in order to live. Let the people collectively own that which is necessary to meet their collective needs. Then the production would be for the use of the producer.

They tell us that under such a social system no one would work, and everything would go to the demigod bow-wow. Let us ask you for instance: Do you think you would be less inclined to work when you know that you would have all that you produce, than you are at present when three-fourths of what you produce is stolen from you?

Another thing. You have probably passed through a period of what is called "hard times" or a crisis. The generally tough time of the worker is usually much worse at such periods. Do you know what causes them? They are caused by the fact that you, the worker, pile up more wealth for the capitalist than he can dispose of. Then he says: "I will close up my factory until this pile goes down. You can starve meanwhile, if you can't find another capitalist whom you are glad to have exploit you." Now, if the people, as a whole, owned the capital of the nation and produced wealth for their own use, not for the capitalist's profit, can you imagine a state of affairs in which they would be foolish enough to say: "We have produced too much food, therefore we must stop production and starve. We have produced too much clothing; we will have to go naked for a while?" Well, that is what is done to-day. When the workers have produced more than the capitalist can get rid of, he says "Stop!" and the "over-production" is his and so are the tools that produced it. Civilization is threatened by the longer continuation of the capitalist system, with all its evils. If you would intelligently aid in bringing about a change in conditions read up on Socialism, then go to work to bring it about.

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R.R. BROTHERHOOD

Men Are Being Promoted Downward—Slowly Realizing Necessity of Different Organization.

Spokane, Wash., February 29.—In traveling to this city I had occasion to interview different members of the railway brotherhoods, and herewith relate some of the conditions told me by the men.

As I came from Portland and stopped at every division point along the line I came in contact with a goodly number of the "aristocrats of labor," that have the fortune, or misfortune, of working on the Northern Pacific Railroad.

In Ellensburg, Wash., while conversing with a fireman, a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Trainmen, I was informed that he had been laid off on that day and that a former engineer had taken his place. This made me curious, and as this fellow seemed very bitter against the different brotherhoods it was very easy to obtain information.

He stated that since the "financial flurry" the Northern Pacific had reduced forces in every department on the Pacific division, and this policy no doubt prevails on the entire line. Men who were formerly employed as locomotive engineers are at the present time working in the capacity of firemen. Firemen have replaced the despised "wipers" and roustabouts in the roundhouses. Some conductors have been degraded to "vulgar" brakemen. But how about the men who could not obtain employment of any kind? The fact remains that they are still residents of this earth and as such they must satisfy their physical wants.

My informant made the remark that although he was a resident of Ellensburg he had, as he termed it, refused to scab upon the men who worked twelve hours a day in the roundhouses for a meagre wage of \$1.75 a day.

I asked him if his union had not attempted to better the conditions and this was his answer: "The railroad men's unions are all right for giving petty benefits, collecting dues and giving dances, but that's all."

He had never heard of the Industrial Workers of the World, but upon being told the principles that it stands upon and propagates to the workers, he agreed that it is the only logical way that labor can achieve anything.

A brakeman who had stood close by and listened to our conversation here informed me that for the month of January he had received as wages but \$16, and he had a regular run on trains No. 53 and 54. I wonder how much the extras received.

There are many of their kind, men playing every vocation, who are disgusted with the old forms of trades unions but who have not been reached by our propaganda. This is the time to push the propaganda into the midst of the workers in the transportation service as they now have the time necessary to read and reflect.

Godfrey Anderson.

ON SHORT TIME

The Nutting Truck Company Cuts the Workers to 48 Hours per Week.

Faribault, Minn., March 4.—The Nutting Truck Company of this city, manufacturers of trucks for handling merchandise, and employing anywhere from 15 to 25 men, last Monday reduced the hours of its help to 48 hours a week, from 60 hours with 8 hours pay per day.

Two car loads of trucks were refused by a St. Louis firm the other day, it being claimed that the firm there could not use them, owing to the business depression.

Not long ago the Nutting Truck Company purchased with the surplus wealth produced by its wage slaves, several hundred acres of hard wood timber, and a \$5,000 automobile, while the slaves from whom these things were exploited, have been paid wages barely enough to exist on.

JOHN H. MURPHY DEAD.

Denver, Col., March 4.—John H. Murphy, general counsel for the Western Federation of Miners, and also general counsel for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, died of consumption at his home in this city last night after a lingering illness.

John H. Murphy, during the recent trial at Boise, Ida., of William D. Haywood, accused of conspiracy in the murder of Governor Steunenberg, had himself carried into the courtroom in order to assist in the Haywood defence. At the time Murphy was in a dying condition.

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THE FACTORY SYSTEM

GHASTLY HORRORS OF WORKING CLASS LIFE IN ENGLAND AFTER THE INVENTION OF ARKWRIGHT'S LOOM.

From *Blackwood's Magazine*, Vol. XXIII.

(Continued from Feb. 22.)

The evidence of the distinguished medical men examined before the committee last Summer, is all to the same effect. Mr. Samuel Smith, surgeon in Leeds, says, that the digestive organs of the children are soon materially impaired in their powers—so that although the body is not reduced to a state of actual disease, and though there may not be any decided organic change in any particular viscera of the body, yet still it is very different from a state of health. They are "out of condition," and when the body is reduced to that state, there is a continual tendency to disease. He has no hesitation in saying that if a number of factory children should be attacked by the cholera, the mortality would be greater and more sudden, than among the same number of children in other employments. There is never a year passes—but he sees several instances where children "are in the act of being worn to death by thus working at factories." Nor does he hesitate to confess his belief, after much scientific detail, as laid before the Committee—that if the same causes continue to operate a few generations more, the manufacturers of Yorkshire instead of being what they were fifty years ago as fine a race of people as were to be found throughout the country, will be a very diminutive and degenerated race.

The evidence of Sir Anthony Carlisle shows a master mind. At every blow he knocks the right nail on the head. From forty years' observation and practice, he is satisfied that vigorous health, and the ordinary duration of life cannot be generally maintained under the circumstances of twelve hours' labor, day by day. He speaks not of children, but of adults. But during the growth and the formation of the young creature, its liability to deviate from the natural standard is much greater than in the adult. Unless the young creature be duly exercised and not overworked, duly fed, and properly treated with regard to the needful regulations of life, all will go wrong. All domestic creatures that are kept in close confinement, and worked at too early an age, or too severely, become deteriorated in form and vigor, and are more or less injured, so as to unfit them for the ordinary and habitual labors. And are the young of the human race an exception from the general law of life? We must not, he says, be deluded by outward show. Children brought up from early life in warm rooms, may enjoy an apparent degree of health until almost the age of maturity, but they never obtain vigorous health. They are unfit to carry on a successful generation of healthy human beings; nor is there any thing more hereditary than family tendencies, particularly such as are engendered by such habits as are hurtful to the first formation of physical structures.

When asked if he does not think that the general custom of society, which abridges the duration of labor during half the year, six winter months, (in factories how small the difference!) is dictated by nature and condition of human beings—he answers, that it arises from the Law of Animal Life. In the winter season the whole animal creation requires greater rest than in the summer season. The whole creation, man animals, birds, fishes, insects, rise, if they be day-creatures, with the rising sun, and go to rest with the setting sun, winter and summer. Even the nocturnal creatures do not wander all night; they only go out at twilight and early in the morning. During the stillness of midnight, the whole creation is at rest. Dr. Blundell, on the same subject, says simply and finely, "day-labor, I think, is more consistent with health than night-labor."

Sir Anthony does himself great honor by the spirit in which he speaks of the poor.

"I am of the opinion that the instinctive and natural affections of the industrious classes of society are more pure, more sincere, and more active, than among the educated classes; I have witnessed sacrifices on the part of people in the lowest condition of life, which I never saw among people educated artificially from the commencement of life. The yearnings of those people after their progeny, and their filial affections, disprove the heartless manners and cold morals which too often prevail in fashionable life." And it is not, in great measure, for sake of people in fashionable life, with "their heartless manners and cold

morals," that the factory-system, by its unnatural labors, dulls and deadens those affections in the hearts of the poor, which this man of experience and wisdom so truly and beautifully describes?

Dr. Farre was in his youth engaged in medical practice in the West Indies—in the island of Barbadoes. He informs us, that here the labor of children and very young persons consisted in exercising them in gathering in the green crops for the stock—not in digging or carrying manure. Such long continued labor as that by which the children in our factories are enslaved, would not have been credited in Barbadoes. The employment of the Negro children was used only as a training for health and future occupation. Perhaps the selfishness of the owners saved them from sacrifice. Be it so. Here the selfishness of the employers sends them to sacrifice. Dr. Farre boldly speaks the truth—"In English factories every thing which is valuable in manhood, is sacrificed to an inferior advantage in childhood. You purchase your advantage at the price of infanticide; the profit thus gained is death to the child."

Dr. Kaye, referring to the frequent allusions that have been made to the supposed rate of mortality in Manchester, as the standard by which the health of manufacturing population may be ascertained, well observes that from the mortality of towns their comparative health cannot be invariably deduced. For there is a state of physical depression which does not terminate in total organic changes, which, however, converts existence into a prolonged disease, and is not only compatible with life, but is proverbially protracted to an advanced senility.

But Mr. Sadler goes into the very heart of his melancholy subject, and compares the proportion of those buried under and above the age of forty in Manchester (that part of it in which the registered burials are given together with the age of the interred) with the corresponding interments of the immensely larger cities of London and Paris. What are the results? To every 100,000 interments under forty, there would be above that age in London 63,686, in Paris, 65,109; in Manchester only 47,291—in other words, 16,375 fewer would have survived that period in Manchester, than in London, and 17,818 fewer than in Paris. The operative spinners complain that few of themselves survive forty! It is quite true. Calculating the mean duration of life from mortality registers, it is in London about 32 years, in Paris 34, in Manchester 24 1-10 years only! In other towns where the same system prevails it is still less; in Stockport, it is 22 years only, that town not having increased as rapidly as Manchester from immigration.

We have already touched incidentally on the cruelties perpetrated in the factories. What is a billy-roller? A billy-roller is a heavy rod from two to three yards long, and of two inches diameter, with an iron pivot at each end. Its primary and proper function is to run on the top of the cording over the feeding cloth. Its secondary and improper function is to rap little children "on the head making their heads crack, so that you may hear the blow at a distance of six or eight yards, in spite of the din and rolling of the machinery." Mr. Whitehead, clothier at Scholes, near Holmfirth, a most respectable and trustworthy man, tells the Committee, that often when a child, so fatigued as not to know whether it is at work or not, falls into some error, the billy-spinner takes the billy-roller and says, "Damn thee, little devil, close it," and then smites it over the head, face or shoulders. It is very difficult, he adds, to go into a mill in the latter part of the day—particularly winter, when the children are weary and sleepy—and not to hear some of them crying for being thus beaten. A young girl has had the end of a billy-roller jammed through her cheek; and a woman in Holmfirth was beaten to death. We have been taking another glance over the cruelties, as described by scores of witnesses, not a few of whom had been sufferers, but any detailed account of them would be sickening—so we refrain. Suffice it to say, that unless the witnesses be all liars of first magnitude, the billy-roller is in active employment in many factories—that black strap is at frequent work in them all—that cuffs from open and blows from clenched hands are plentiful as blackberries—that samples are shown of every species of shaking—and that there is no dearth of that, perhaps, most brutal of all beastly punishment, kicking.

To be billy-rollered or strapped, after perhaps having been bucketed for falling asleep is bad to endure; still it seems

to be insensate matter that gives the pain—wood or leather. A blow from the fist is hateful; yet the hand being in common use, the degradation is not in such cases utter. The boy, wipes his bloody nose, and he forgives the fist of the overlooker. But a foot—a large, stinking, splay-foot—flung suddenly out "with a fung," ere a boy has time by crouching to elude or supplicate, savage as it is, is yet more insulting, and sends to the core of the heart the shame of slavery, that can be extinguished but by undying hatred and deadly revenge. We wonder there are no murders. But what if the kicked be—a girl! We do not mean a little girl, eight or ten years old, for that is not the precise kind of brutality we are thinking of in kicking to such a one as she; the worst in her case is, that it may kill her on the spot, or make her a cripple for life. We mean a girl who, approaching to puberty, and in those heated regions they soon reach it, has something of the pride of sex, perhaps of beauty; and in presence of her sweetheart, she herself being chaste and not immodest, and many such there are even in factories, feels her whole being degraded beneath that of a brute-beast, in her person suddenly assailed by such shameful outrage from the hoof of a fiend grinning the while like a satyr. Mr. Sadler—exhibiting some black, heavy, leather thongs, one of them fixed in a sort of handle, the smack of which, when struck upon the table, resounded through the House—exclaimed: "Sir, I should wish to propose an additional clause in this bill, enacting, that the overseer who dares to lay the lash on the almost naked body of the child, shall be sentenced to the tread-mill for a month; and it would be right if the master, who knowingly tolerates the infliction of this cruelty on abused infancy, this insult on parental feeling, this disgrace on national character, should bear him company, though he roll to the house of correction in his chariot." A month in the tread-mill! Why, many a dishonest fellow gets that and more for picking a bumpkin's fob of his watch, or the pocket of his great-coat for a purse at the door of a theatre. The man who kicks a girl must not be suffered to pollute the steps of a tread-mill, or to violate the feelings of yagnants. He must be flogged privately and publicly, his raw back denied plaster—his head shaved—and his carcass clothed in some ingeniously ingominous dress, of a substance suited to be spit upon, and a board adjusted to his posterior, that his life may not be sacrificed by the continual kicking legalized by the legislative wisdom of the State, nor yet the feet of its inflictors soiled by contact with the "shameful parts of his constitution."

If there be truth in the account we have thus far given of the Factory System, what must be the morality—we mean the immorality of the boys and girls! Mr. Drake, a worthy manufacturer, says: "So far as I have observed with regard to morals in the mills, there is everything about them that is disgusting to every one conscious of correct morality. Their language is very indecent; and both sexes take great liberties with each other in the mills, without being at all ashamed of their conduct." Another witness says: "They are immoral in all their conduct. Going to the factories is like going to a school, but it is to learn everything that is bad." Mr. Benjamin Bradshaw, a witness of great intelligence, and a pious man, a preacher among the Methodists, says: "They are, generally speaking, ignorant and wicked, proverbially so; to hear them in the factory, and see their conduct, would move anybody with commiseration that had anything like a feeling of concern for the morals of his fellow-creatures; they are, in general, bad to an extreme."—But here the details are far more painful than of the cases of cruelty; and some of them truly horrible. Many factories are the worst of brothels. Fathers wept before the Committee, thinking of their own daughters. The contagion of vice in the heated and huddled factory is dreadful and the disease is rank among very childhood.

The contagion of vice spreads from the factories. They are, many of them, nurseries of prostitution. In bad times—and how long is it since they have been good!—in bad times, which are, like demons' visits, many and short between—schools are sent into the streets, to shame, sin, and death. So says the evidence—and it is possible to disbelieve it? That evil is in the Factory System; and, alas! in many a system besides. Is it, therefore, to be denied, overlooked, let alone, given up as hopeless? God forbid we should calumniate the poor creatures—we but believe in sorrow what their parents have told us;—and we do not, like Mr. Mill, call on "legislation," or the "powerful agency of popular sanction," to "direct an intense degree of disapprobation" on such sufferers and sinners; but we call on both to do what they can for their protection from such vice and such wickedness.

The law, which will not allow a peasant's egg to be stolen or destroyed, permits the child to be robbed of the man-

to be cheated of the present strength which should feed his growth, develop his frame, and make him a hale, healthy being, capable of labor and the enjoyment of rest. Of this (according to the intention of nature) future self, the factory child is swindled in a fraudulent bargain, and the miserable being is unconsciously, unconsciously, repugnantly, made spendthrift of manhood in infancy.

Stupidly, injuriously, the law forbids usury in money, but not usury in the blood of life; not the usury which for the wages of a child anticipates and exhausts the energies that should have made the man, stunting into dwarfishness or decrepitude what would otherwise be the hale, healthy being. The law will not permit the infant heir to squander his estate, but it sees without interference the poor child whose only inheritance is labor, making ruin of his future self, and that not in reckless enjoyment, but in present misery.

We have instanced the case of the male sufferers, but the females, girls of the tenderest ages, are victims of the same system, and with the same cruel consequences.

(The End.)

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street: Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1414 Race street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

S. L. P., at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jackson streets. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 110 Bernard st. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning at 11 a. m.

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New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—J. C. Butterworth, Secretary, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Financial Secretary, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

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All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

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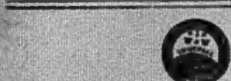
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SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1908.

So long as life is a scene of uncer-
tainties, the hope of yesterday blighted
by the realities of to-day, man is the
maker of expedients, but not of laws.
—DRAPER.

THE SOCIAL ST. VITUS'S DANCE.

The quotation from Draper that heads
this issue of The People is the key to
which to pick the locks of all the bills
proposed, all the laws enacted, all the
discussions rendered by the legislatures
of the land to-day. That key opens the
secret of the inextricable tangle.

A social system, that rests upon the
private ownership of the things that
man needs to produce the necessities of
life, is a social system that rests upon a
banana-peel. Steadiness is impossible
with such a slippery foundation. Life
becomes a scene of uncertainty. The
shopkeeper, who one day imagined his
future safe, where sobriety, intelligence
and thrift caused him to feel his rear,
flanks and front protected, finds himself
the next day a heap of ruins. Causes
over which he had no control and which
were, without his knowledge, undermining
his foothold, suddenly, as it seems,
pulled him down into ruin. The bigger
capitalist who, accepting the theory of
his social system, looks upon society as
a jungle in which the "fittest" sur-
vives, and who, having successfully
proved himself the "fittest" by the ruina-
tion of less "fit" ones, had come to
consider himself as "fit" proof, unexpect-
edly finds himself laid prone alongside
of those whom he had before out-"fitted,"
himself now ruined by a combination of
circumstances as fortuitous as the
weather. The workingman, industrious
and attentive to his work, taking his
inspiration from the capitalist professors,
politicians and pulpiteres, imagines he
is himself the architect of his home,
toils and moils—and presently finds him-
self thrown out of work, his home shat-
tered, his family scattered to the four
winds. With one and all of these types
—and of all the shades between them,
through the whole gamut of society—the
evil day comes upon them through no
fault of their own, very much like a
thunderbolt from a clear sky. The hu-
man race, in the days of its utter igno-
rance regarding natural science, felt sim-
ply cowed down by what seemed to it an
Omnipotent force. It bowed meekly to
what it called "the will of God." The
race has emancipated itself from that
thrall to Ignorance of Nature. So-
ciety, however, is not yet emancipated
from the savage stage of thralldom to
Ignorance of Sociology. At its stage of
thralldom to Ignorance of Nature Society
prostrated itself before a fiend-God of its
own creation. At its still prevalent
stage of thralldom to Ignorance of So-
ciology we find the spokesmen of capi-
talist society resorting to measures which
they call "laws," but which, being eman-
ations of a social state of uncertainty,
speedily prove themselves to be but "ex-
pedients," which the relentless course of
events speedily bursts through.

Pitiful is the picture presented by our
National legislators seeking to harness
capitalist society, a social state of un-
certainty. The Aldrichs and the For-
akers and the La Follettes in Washington
with financial and railroad and tariff
bills, the Hugheses in Albany with anti-
racing bills, the craft unionists with
anti-immigration schemes—all bump
their noses at each turn against some
special interest, and all, standing on the
banana-peel of capitalism, bump their
noses against one another.

The Age of Law awaits the advent
of Socialism. "Law"-making, to-day, is
a social St. Vitus's dance.

Watch the label on your paper. It
will tell you when your subscription ex-
pires. First number indicates the month,
second, the day, third, the year.

SHALL THE WOLF POLICE THE WOLF?

The Nebraska Democratic platform is
justly considered as a pronouncement
that strikes the keynote to the National
platform, which the party will promul-
gate at Denver. The keynote of the
Nebraska document is found in the
plank which demands Federal laws that
"will protect persons and places against
discrimination and extortion by rail-
roads"—in other words, a demand for
Federal laws against capitalist outrage.

Of whom is the Federal Government
made up? Is it made up of Senators and
Representatives from Nebraska or Flori-
da, from Vermont or Nevada, from
Montana or Rhode Island? In the form,
the Federal Government is made up in
that way; not in the essence. In the
essence the Federal Government is made
up of Princes of Railroad principalities;
of Dukes of Factory dukedoms; of
Marquises of Mining marquisesates, of
Monarchs of Iron monarchies; of Cap-
lains of Cotton caliphates; of Pashas of
Press pashaliks; of Satraps of Tobacco
satrapies; of Brigadier-Generals of
Brewery brigades; of Beglerbegs of
Sugar beglerbegs; of Hospodars of
Telegraph hospodarships; of Earls of
Coffee earldoms; of Chams of Steamship
chamifates; of Grand-Turks of Traction
empires; of Sultans of Banking sultan-
tates; of Three-Tailed-Bashaws of
Bond three-tailed-bashawships;—in
short, of Brigands, or the bailiffs of
these, from the several provinces of the
capitalist brigandom. No principality,
dukedom, marquiseate, monarchy, caliph-
ate, pashalik, satrapy, brigade, begler-
begy, hospodarship, earldom, chamifate,
empire, sultanate, or three-tailed-ba-
shawship, etc., etc. is run for the benefit
of the respective places or persons in-
habiting them. One and all they are
run for the comfort of their respective
Princes, Dukes, Marquises, Monarchs,
Caliphs, Pashas, Satraps, Brigadiers,
Beglerbegs, Hospodars, Earls, Chams,
Emperors, Sultans, Three Tailed-Ba-
shawes, etc., etc. Ditto, ditto with the
Brigands who run the capitalist realm
of brigandage.

To apply, or look to the conclave of
such elements for laws that will "pro-
tect persons and places against discrim-
ination and extortion" is like applying,
or looking to the wolf to police the
wolves.

LET MARK TWAIN LOOK OUT.

There is in Michigan a man called
Smith. "He is not the Smith whom you
know," Artemus Ward would say, "he is
an entirely different Smith." His name
in full is William Alden Smith. He is a
United States Senator from the State
of Michigan; but more so than that, he
is, as Artemus Ward would again say:
"A most amusing cuss." As an evi-
dence of his high humoristic powers,
Smith the Senator objects to the Aldrich
finance bill on the ground that "it would
force the United States into government
ownership of railroads." Of course,
there is nothing funny in this. The high
power of humor possessed by Smith the
Senator appears in his reason for object-
ing to the United States government
ownership of railroads. His objection is
that government ownership of railroads
"would give the railroads a voice in the
dictation of legislature, and thereby
throw the railroads into politics." Never
did Mark Twain get off a juicier joke.

Imagine a hyena, with her snout in a
carcase, objecting to have the relatives of
the deceased trapping hyenas, on the
ground that that would throw hyenas
into the domestic concern of people.
Imagine a burglar, with dark lantern
and jimmy in a man's house, objecting
to legislation that would clap burglars
behind penitentiary bars, on the grounds
that such legislation would throw bur-
glars into direct contact with the officers
of the law whom they are supposed to
eschew. Imagine the ward-heeler Silver-
Dollar-Sullivan objecting to the muni-
cipality controlling the saloons because
that would throw him into politics.—
Imagine any of these pictures, and you
have the droll picture of railroads ob-
jecting to government ownership because
that "would throw them into politics."

The railroads are now in politics, up
to their eye-brows in politics. They,
that is to say, their owners, could not
exist twenty-four hours if they were not
in politics. It is their activity in pol-
itics that furnishes them with the courts
and necessary physical force wherewith
to keep the railroad workers at a pit-
tance, sweating the vast dividends in
which the owners wallow, and often
losing limbs and life in the sweating
process. Occasionally, an incautious
agent of the railroads blurts out the
truth. "If Tom Scott has no more bills
for us," remarked one day an innocent
member of the Pennsylvania Legislature,
"I move that this Legislature adjourn."
Tom Scott was, at the time, the Pen-
sylvania Railroad grandee.

It happens with railroads what hap-
pens with all capitalist establishments.
Their activity in politics is a nasty
fact, so nasty that they seek to conceal
it, and—acting obedient to that principle
that ever causes intriguers to inveigh
against those who would put an end to

their intrigues, accusing these of "in-
triguing"—the railroads raise the cry of
"No Politics in the Railroads" as the
droll means to conceal the fact of their
feverish-political activity.

The joke is good, as made by Smith
the Senator. Mark Twain has a living
competitor.

THE STUMBLING BLOCK TO EDUCA-
TION.

H. P. Baumer, a Columbia University
law student living on bread and milk
in order to complete his course—such is
the sight afforded by this best of all
possible systems, capitalism.

Who is Baumer? He is a young li-
censed coastwise pilot, who has served
his time before the mast in different
waters, and who now wishes to become
an admiralty lawyer. As such he typi-
fies the rising young generation of
America, disinherited wage-earners by
birth, who find every door of opportunity
shut against them by the economic usur-
pation of the master class. Occasionally
one such, by self-denial, by bitter skimp-
ing and starving is able successfully to
pursue the studies which open up to
him another field than that of manual
drudgery. The fat dividends made in
the correspondence school swindle in-
dicate the volume of ambition which
vainly beats itself out against the walls
of economic dependence. When, for very
rarity one succeeds in getting through,
the capitalist class pats him on the back,
and smugly urges the other struggling
millions to go and do likewise. Not
only that, but having first carefully
rendered it as difficult as possible for a
young workingman to secure an educa-
tion, this same capitalist class looks
upon itself as the one supreme educator;
and credits to the very obstacles, it
throws in the way of progress, the pro-
gress which is made over those obstacles.
Progress is made over the obstacles, 'tis
true, but that progress would be a
thousandfold more were the obstacles
not there. Baumer may complete his
course. Let us hope that he will. But
for every Baumer who succeeds, a thou-
sand equally ambitious, equally diligent,
equally deserving, are made to fall by
the way.

It is Prof. L. Thorndike, of the Teach-
ers' College of this same Columbia Uni-
versity, who has recently shown even
more strikingly the sort of an educator
capitalism makes. His figures, paina-
takingly collected over a large number
of the great cities of the country, dis-
close the saddening fact that only one
third of the child population of school
age is ever graduated from even an ele-
mentary school. Only one in ten ever
sees a high-school diploma. Only a quar-
ter receive even the rudiments of the
"three R's." The lowness of the parents'
wages, rendering them unable to support
their children during the proper period
of their studies is the cause of this.
Capitalism, robbing the parents of four-
fifths of their produce, causes their
poverty. What claim has capitalism to
the title so proudly claimed by it, the
Disseminator of Education?

None whatever. It is rather the
Stumbling Block to Education, and the
Disseminator of Ignorance.

FOUR! FOUR! FOUR MORE YEARS
OF TEDDY!

This office is not in the confidence
of the powers that be. It can draw its
conclusions only from the facts ascer-
tained, and ascertainable. Following,
with regard to the present moves of
the powers that be, that reasoning
has guided it in the moves of the
Socialist or Labor Movement, and
which bids follow the unerring logic of
concluding that: between the ears of
a rat and the tail of a rat there can
be a rat only, this office says—Four!
Four! Four more years of Teddy!

In this instance, it is not the ears
and the tail of a rat that are the
starting points. It is the well-polished
fangs and claws of the tiger.
The Democratic party is at its old
game, the game of seeing events only
after they have happened. It pursues
the wild will-o'-the-wisp notion that
the issue that is up presents a "recon-
cilable" problem. Nothing will con-
vince the Old Dame of her error until
the card-board house of her illusions
will have come crashing down over her
long ears. In the meantime, as she
pursues her illusions, the fantastic
figures of Bryan and Hearst rise before
her and may yet crystallize into her
Presidential ticket.

The Republican party, being an up-
to-the-hilt class conscious party of
capitalism, has, it is true, all the vices,
but also all the virtues of such. The
virtues of capitalism to-day consist in
fulfilling its two only remaining mis-
sions—one is to demonstrate that its
rule has reached the point when its
latent despotism is full-blown, and the
second to keep order in society until
the proletariat shall have chased wool-
gathering, and shall have organized
itself in shape to take over the reins
of government. Driven by these its
virtues the most typical exposition of
capitalism to-day is the present in-
cumbent in the White House. He typi-

fies capitalism in person, in mentality
and in every other respect. No Demo-
cratic party clap-trap for him. Even
the Czar of Russia talks of his love and
affection for his people and of the ne-
cessity of "wise laws for their regula-
tion." Roosevelt's posture is identical.
His proposed reforms in the laws are of
the Czar's nature. No wonder the heart
of his "people" goes out to him. No
wonder straw votes are indicating that
he is the man wanted, and no Tafts
or Hughes make-shifts.

'Tis pity, and 'tis true, and pity
'tis 'tis true that the present shape
of the proletariat is such that, as yet,
it is not in condition to rise in all its
majesty, and take the reins of govern-
ment. The next best thing for all
those, who are clear enough on the sit-
uation, to do is to let the Democratic
Old Dame try her conclusions with the
Republican despot, and themselves, in
the meantime, rally around the banner
of the Socialist Labor Party—the only
class-conscious political expression of
the proletariat, and there record their
protest.

The logic of events will settle the
rest—with the result that there will
be four more years of the Teddy poultice,
which may bring things to a head
in the next four years, with the S. L.
P. in the van, as it has hitherto been.

SOCIALISM NOT DESIRED?

In an address delivered before the
Union League of Chicago on Saturday,
Washington's Birthday, Governor Hughes
of New York uttered himself in the fol-
lowing words:

"The people of this country do not
desire Socialism even as an experiment."

These words again serve as a flash-
light illuminating the position occupied
by the Hughes class under our Govern-
ment. That position is one of class
ruling class.

The employing class has so long been
used to the privilege of legislating in
its own interests that it almost believes
that only itself has the power of making
the laws. In line with this belief it has
in the many campaigns decided what
legislative measures are of "public con-
cern." It has decided that Tariffs or
Anti-Tariff are the particular issues of
the day; or that Silver and Gold, Trust
and Anti-Trust, or Imperialism, were
the questions for the country to con-
sider. And with the aid of its press,
professors, and politicians, it has so far
handed out the "paramount" issues to
voters. Thinking that what has worked
so far will work forever, it seeks to de-
termine itself whether or not Socialism
shall be presented to the people for a
decision. And Mr. Hughes has already
decided that the country does not want
Socialism.

But this position will avail the
Hugheses nothing. No more than the
determining of the question of the
"Rights of Man" lay with Louis XVI.
and his courtiers; no more than the
question of "these States are of right
free and independent" lay with George
III; no more than the overthrow of the
Russian autocracy lies with the Czar—
so much and no more does the question
of granting Socialism lie with the cap-
italists.

And well must the workingman learn
this lesson. The words and acts of Mr.
Hughes, and other public men, be they
Republican or Democratic, are spoken
and exerted in behalf of a social and
economic order which creates abundance
of wealth on one side, and hunger and
want on the other. The legislative
deeds of those men reflect activities in
behalf of measures which leave unlegis-
lated the needs of the workingman, ob-
serve but the present state of the coun-
try. The working class gets nothing
from the hands of the master class and
it never will because the material in-
terests of that class are directly opposed
to the interests of labor. The political
fight is the reflection of the economic
fight, a fight for the product of labor.
And therefore the working class dare
not look to the Hugheses for salvation.
It is not by looking to the powers that
be that something will be gotten for us,
but it is by looking to ourselves and
taking ourselves the public powers that
we can get anything.

The Socialist Movement is a histo-
ric movement; it is a revolutionary
movement, the same as was that of the
rising of the small traders and shop-
keepers in the days of the titled aristoc-
rats. Not with the governing class
rests the decision that the "country
does not desire Socialism," but with the
governing class lies that word, and the
increasing recognition of Socialism by
those "higher up" is the best evidence
of the desire of the country for the So-
cialist regime. Socialism is the growing
desire of the working class of the land
and no amount of saying nay can hide
the fact.

To secure the DAILY PEOPLE regu-
larly ORDER it from your newsdealer.
As the paper is not returnable, your
newsdealers must have a STANDING
ORDER for it, or else they will not get
it for you. INSIST ON GETTING IT.

"INDUSTRIAL IDLENESS"

THE "WON'T WORK" ARGUMENT AGAINST SOCIALISM KNOCKED
INTO A COCKED HAT.

About six months ago, says The
Craftsman Magazine, we published
some extracts from Prince Kropotkin's
book, "The Conquest of Bread," in
which the noted Russian thinker dis-
cussed the relation of art to life and
the possibility of emancipating woman
from the drudgery of the kitchen
through the agency of co-operation
aided by an extended use of machinery.
From the same book, which, whether
we agree with it or not, is most pro-
ductive of food for thought, we here
publish some further extracts in which
Prince Kropotkin gives his views con-
cerning the objection that is frequently
urged against co-operation; namely,
the difficulty of dealing with the prob-
lem of idleness in such a way as to
overcome the alleged unwillingness of
man to work unless driven by the whip
of hunger. In referring to this, he
says:

"The objection is known. If the ex-
istence of each is guaranteed, and if
the necessity of earning wages does
not compel men to work, nobody will
work. Every man will lay the burden
of his work on another if he is not
forced to do it himself." Let us first
remark the incredible levity with which
this objection is raised, without taking
into consideration that the question is in
reality merely to know, on the one hand,
whether you effectively obtain by wage-
work the results you aim at; and, on the
other hand, whether voluntary work is
not already more productive to-day than
work stimulated by wages.

"What is most striking in this levity
is that even in capitalist political econ-
omy you already find a few writers com-
pelled by facts to doubt the axiom put
forth by the founders of their science,
that the threat of hunger is man's best
stimulus for productive work. They
begin to see that in production a certain
collective element is introduced which
has been too much neglected up till now,
and which might be more important than
personal gain. The inferior quality of
wage-work, the terrible waste of human
energy in modern agricultural and indus-
trial labor, the ever-growing quantity of
pleasure-seekers, who to-day load their
burdens on others' shoulders, the absence
of a certain animation in production
that is becoming more and more appar-
ent; all this begins to preoccupy the
economists of the 'classical' school.
Some of them ask themselves if they have
not got on the wrong track; if the im-
aginary evil being that was sup-
posed to be tempted exclusively by a bait of lucre
or wages, really exists. This heresy
penetrates even into universities; it is
found in books of orthodox economy.

"As to the laziness of the great ma-
jority of workers, only philistine econ-
omists and philanthropists talk such non-
sense. If you ask an intelligent manu-
facturer, he will tell you that if workmen
only took it into their heads to be lazy,
all factories would have to be closed,
for no measure of severity, no system of
spying would be of any use. You should
have seen the terror caused in eighteen-
hundred and eighty-seven among British
employers when a few agitators started
preaching the 'go-canny' theory—for bad
pay bad work.' 'Take it easy, do not
overwork yourselves, and waste all you
can.'—They demoralize the worker, they
want to kill industry!' cried those who
formerly inveighed against the immorality
of the worker and the bad quality of
his work. But if the worker were what
he is represented to be—namely, the idler
whom you have continually to threaten
with dismissal from the workshop—what
would the word 'demoralization' signify?"

"So when we speak of a possible idleness,
we must well understand that it is
a question of a small minority in
society; and before legislating for that
minority, would it not be wise to study
its origin? Whoever observes with an
intelligent eye sees well enough that the
child reputed lazy at school is often the
one who does not understand what he is
badly taught. Very often, too, he is suf-
fering from cerebral anemia, caused by
poverty and an anti-hygienic education.
A boy who is lazy at Greek or Latin
would work admirably were he taught in
science, especially if taught by the me-
dium of manual labor. A girl reputed
nought at mathematics becomes the first
mathematician of her class if she by
chance meets somebody who can explain
to her the elements of arithmetic she
did not understand. And a workman,
lazy in the workshop, cultivates his gar-
den at dawn, while gazing at the rising
sun, and will be at work again at night-
fall when all nature goes to rest.

"Somebody said that dirt is matter in
the wrong place. The same definition
applies to nine-tenths of those called lazy.
They are people gone astray in a direc-
tion that does not answer to their tem-
perament nor to their capacities. In
reading the biography of great men, we
are struck with the number of 'idlers'

among them. They were lazy as long
as they had not found the right path,
and afterward laborious to excess.

"Very often the idler is but a man to
whom it is repugnant to make the eight-
teenth part of a pin all his life, or the
hundredth part of a watch, while he feels
he has exuberant energy which he would
like to spend elsewhere. Often, too, he
is a rebel who cannot submit to being
fixed all his life to a work-bench in order
to procure a thousand pleasures for his
employer, while knowing himself to be
far the less stupid of the two, and know-
ing his only fault to be that of having
been born in a hovel instead of coming
into the world in a castle.

"Lastly, a good many 'idlers' do not
know the trade by which they are com-
pelled to earn their living. Seeing the
imperfect thing made by their own hands,
striving vainly to do better, and per-
ceiving that they never will succeed on
account of the bad habits of work already
acquired, they begin to hate their trade,
and, not knowing any other, hate work
in general. Thousands of workmen and
artists who are failures suffer from this
cause.

"On the other hand, he who since his
youth has learned to play the piano
well, to handle the plane well, the chisel,
the brush, or the file, so that he feels
that what he does is beautiful, will never
give up the piano, the chisel or the file.
He will find pleasure in his work which
does not tire him, as long as he is not
overdriven.

"Under the one name, idleness, a series
of results due to different causes have
been grouped, of which each one could
be a source of good, instead of being a
source of evil to society. Like all ques-
tions concerning criminality and related
to human faculties, facts have been col-
lected having nothing in common with
one another. They say laziness or crime,
without giving themselves the trouble to
analyze their cause. They are also in
haste to punish, without inquiring if
the punishment itself does not contain
a premium on 'laziness' or 'crime.'

"This is why a free society, seeing
the number of idlers increasing in its
midst, would no doubt think of looking
for the cause of laziness, in order to sup-
press it, before having recourse to pun-
ishment. When it is a case, as we have
already mentioned, of simple bloodless-
ness, then, before stuffing the brain of a
child with science, nourish his system
so as to produce blood, strengthen him,
and, that he shall not waste his time,
take him to the country or to the sea-
side; there, teach him in the open air,
not in books—geometry, by measuring
the distance to a spire or the height of
a tree; natural sciences, while picking
flowers and fishing in the sea; physical
science, while building the boat he will
go fishing in. But for mercy's sake do
not fill his brain with sentences and dead
languages.

"Such a child has neither order nor
regular habits. Let first the children
inculcate order among themselves, and,
later on, the laboratory, the workshop,
work done in a limited space, with many
tools about, will teach them method.
But do not make disorderly beings out
of them by your school, whose only order
is the symmetry of its benches, and
which—true image of the chaos in its
teaching—will never inspire anybody
with the love of harmony, of consistency,
and method in work.

"Do you not see that by your method
of teaching framed by a ministry for
eight million scholars, who represent
eight million different capacities, you
only impose a system good for mediocre-
ties, conceived by an average of medi-
ocrities? Your school becomes a univer-
sity of laziness, as your prison is a uni-
versity of crime. Make the school free,
abolish your university grades, appeal
to the volunteers of teaching; begin that
way, instead of making laws against
laziness which only serve to increase it.

"Give the workman who is compelled
to make a minute particle of some object,
who is stifled at his little tapping ma-
chine, which he ends by loathing, give
him the chance of tilling the soil, fell-
ing trees in the forest, sailing the seas
in the teeth of a storm, dashing through
space on an engine, but do not make an
idler of him by forcing him all his life
to attend to a small machine, to plough
the head of a screw, or to drill the eye
of a needle.

"Suppress the cause of idleness, and
you may take it for granted that few
individuals will really hate to work, and
that there will be no need to manufacture
a code of laws on their account."

Watch the label on your paper. It
will tell you when your subscription ex-
pires. First number indicates the month,
second, the day, third, the year.



UNCLE SAM AND
BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I happened
to come across a Socialist paper; I
read the thing. Do you know that I find
there is much good in Socialism?

UNCLE SAM—You don't say so!

B. J.—Yes; there are many good
points in it. For instance, the national-
ization of the railroads. That should be
the first step.

U. S.—(meditative)—The "first step"?
Hem! "First step." Do you mean the
first, very first step?

B. J.—Yes; that's just what I mean;
this individualistic way of doing things
has run its course; the railroads are
just the thing the society should begin
with as first step.

U. S.—Do you see that building?

B. J.—Yes; that's the Post Office.

U. S.—Is it run individually?

B. J.—No; it is run by the nation.

U. S.—The business of letter deliver-
ing was not always run collectively, as
now, was it?

B. J.—No; wasn't it originally a pri-
vate undertaking?

U. S.—So it was. Originally run in-
dividually; now it is run collectively.
Accordingly, nationalization of
the railroads now would not be the "first
step" taken by society.

B. J.—Well, no; the nationalization
of the mail business was done first.

U. S.—And how about the employees
of the Post Office? Are they a happy,
free lot of people?

B. J. (reflectively, with a distant look).
—N-o-o; they surely are not happy;
they surely are not free.

U. S.—Guess they are not. Look at
the letter carriers; they who do the work,
are kept down, with low wages, are sub-
jected to all manners of petty vexations,
and their tenure, despite the civil ser-
vice regulations, is quite precarious; look
at the girls who work in the mail-bag
department, mending the bags; it is a
regular sweat-shop affair, to say nothing
of the mean, petty tricks the poor girls
are subjected to. You know all that,
don't you?

B. J.—Yes, I do; it is a burning
shame, too!

U. S.—And I have only mentioned one
half of the burning shame. You know,
don't you, that little bills for the im-
provement of the conditions of these em-
ployees are either promptly pigeon-holed,
or are banded like a football from one
chamber of Congress to the other, and
allowed to drop dead in the end, while
all bills providing larger pay to the
railroad companies for carrying the
mails go through "with promptness and
precision"; don't you know that too?

B. J.—Course I do. And I know also
that the claims of these railroads are
fraudulent, to the knowledge of Con-
gress.

U. S.—Right you are. Now, doesn't
the experience with that Post Office
prove that there is nationalization?

B. J. contemplates the ground.

U. S.—Now, this is the point: Na-
tionalization is not of itself a step to-
ward Socialism. Nationalization is, only
when it redounds to the interest of the
working class. Such nationalization na-
tionalizes; the other don't. The nation-
alization that is done and superintended
by the capitalist class, does good only
to the capitalist class. Capitalist so-
ciety is like a barrel leaking from a
thousand holes, each hole being a capi-
talist-run concern; stop ONE hole and
there will

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

SOCIAL PICTURE IN UNITED STATES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I thought this comparison might be of interest: Gold on hand, U. S. Treasury, \$1,000,000,000; Unemployed workers in United States, estimated, 3,500,000.

Claudius.

Jamaica, L. I., March 2.

OF THE RIGHT METAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As I am aware that our Party needs the financial help of every comrade to the Organizing Fund, I will help as much as I can. Enclosed find an order for one dollar and fifty cents for that fund and I hope to do better by and by. Hoping the members of the Party in general and sympathizers in particular will do likewise—I am,

Henry Piper Menatlan.

Elyria, O., Feb. 10.

AN APPRECIATED APPRECIATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find \$3.00, donation to the Operating Fund from Local 67, I. W. W., Jersey City, N. J. This donation, made at a regular meeting of the Local, is a token of appreciation and thanks for the service rendered to the Industrial Union movement by the Daily and Weekly People—a service that no other daily paper would render.

F. Gerold, Secretary.

Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 23.

HOLDERS OF MOVING FUND LISTS, TAKE NOTICE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I can not understand how comrades who call themselves S. L. P. men and revolutionists can be so negligent and have their names take up so much valuable space in our paper. I would be ashamed to have my name appear more than once under the head of the Moving Fund Lists still out.

Emanuel Hank.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 25.

CHICAGO WATCH SALE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—For the information of those interested in the disposal of a watch for the benefit of a worker in distress, which was dated for Jan. 25, at Friedman's Hall, Chicago, we wish to state that delay in holding sale was in order to enable those having stubs to send them in.

The watch has become the property of I. Mori, Blythedale, Pa., and has been forwarded to him.

H. J. Friedman,

B. Fisher,

Robt. Thumann,

Committee.

MUST HAVE MENTAL FOOD TOO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed you will find one dollar for a three months' subscription of The Daily People. I have not read it since I left New York City, but can not be without it any longer. Although I have been out of work for three months, I would rather get along with less food and have the only Socialist paper in America that teaches the right way to get rid of the present financial and industrial panic and unemployment.

J. Procum.

Jamaica Plains, Mass., Feb. 21.

ONE OF MANY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It is only fair to tell you how it is here. The workers are disgusted with two Socialist parties, and one is friendly with the A. F. of L. which teaches that Capital and Labor have one and the same interests, and whose leaders wine and dine with the manufacturers and rich men. "Why don't the two parties unite?" the workmen say when I ask for subscriptions or for money. "Let the parties unite, we will not give money or work for such a farce. Throw out some of the leaders if necessary." I am only telling you what we are up against.

L. Havgensen.

Newton, N. J., Feb. 23.

BAY CITY ITEMS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Some time ago a Socialist party local was started here with a membership of about fifty men. I was invited to go with them but I refused, believing that the men at the head of the organization are job-seekers. Some of them are looking for jobs in the United

Mine Workers' Union. President E. McLough of that union has been invited to address the Socialist party local.

This has been a severe winter around these regions. There has been much suffering because of the continued idleness of a large number of men employed in the mines. These mines here are the largest in the State of Michigan and have been doing little for three months. David Boyd.

Bay City, Mich., March 1.

WALL STREET WATCHING THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It was reported in Wall street yesterday that Vincent St. John and William D. Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners would leave in a few days for the Cobalt (Canada) Silver camp to take charge of the strike in that camp and teach the local miners Western Federation strike methods.

Coupled with this was a dispatch received in a prominent banking house that the W. F. M. had called off the Goldfield strike.

All Wall street is watching the Labor Union question at this time as never before. Claudius.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Marh 6.

CHICAGO GOING AFTER SUBS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I send you herewith 4 subs to the Arbeiter, 2 to the Daily, and 22 to the Weekly People.

Co-operation on the part of local comrades and sympathizers has enabled me to send in the above good list.

Arnold, of Louisville, Ky. (my place of birth), in his recent letter to The People in respect to sub-getting, has expressed my sentiments exactly, and I would advise the comrades throughout the country to give his letter careful consideration and act accordingly.

We are getting along nicely in Chicago. Three new branches have been organized within the past month, and we are preparing to organize another in South Chicago. A mass meeting will be called for that purpose next Wednesday night, with Dingenfelter, French and myself as speakers.

Our Speakers' club meetings are fairly well attended and we are making progress in developing new speakers. These meetings are held every Sunday night in Friedman's Hall, corner Grand and Western avenues. Comrades and sympathizers are requested to attend same and take part in the discussions. We have an excellent opportunity to carry on our propaganda, and I am confident that if the Chicago comrades continue in the good work they are doing just now we will have a section that all of us can feel proud of.

Chas. Pierson.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 24.

MARIA EDGEWORTH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I noticed in last Sunday's Letter-Box that some one inquired about "Tales" by Maria Edgeworth. I don't know whether I can furnish the desired information or not.

In 1886 Geo. Routledge & Sons (London, Glasgow and New York) published a series of books known as "Morley's Universal Library." Volume 36 of this series is entitled "Stories of Ireland," by Maria Edgeworth. The book contains two novels, "Castle Rackrent" and "The Absentee." Whether they are suitable for children I cannot attempt to say. I have the book, but have not yet read it. I hardly believe, however, that these two stories would be rightly understood by anyone under fifteen or sixteen years of age.

Henry Morley wrote the introduction, and in the same he quotes Sir Walter Scott as saying the following in his General Preface to the Waverley Novels: "Without being so presumptuous as to hope to emulate the rich humor, pathetic tenderness, and admirable tact which pervade the works of my accomplished friend (Maria Edgeworth), I felt that something might be attempted for my own country of the same kind with which Miss Edgeworth so fortunately achieved for Ireland."

Hoping this information may be of service to the correspondent,—I remain, Yours fraternally,

Frank P. Jauke.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 27.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND PLAGUE IN 'FRISCO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A person not living in this city and reading the press of this coast would naturally think that 'Frisco was enjoying an unusual wave of prosperity. One yellow weekly, in an editorial commenting on

conditions in the East, says: "Send the unemployed to 'Frisco—we have lots of room and plenty of work at good wages. We can use them all in rebuilding the city."

The Citizens' Alliance has already established an employment office, or, in other words, the up-to-date slave market, free of charge to any one wishing to offer himself to a master.

On a conservative estimate, there are at least twenty thousand men in the unemployed army in this city, and the ranks are being swelled with large numbers every day. We have our soup houses and bread lines, also our Jungle.

Speaking of the Jungle, a bomb was thrown the other day in the shape of a report by Dr. J. C. Hurley of the Federal Sanitary Corps, who, with Dr. Blue, has charge of the situation here in stamping out the bubonic plague. This is what Dr. Hurley says about the packing houses in Butcher town:

"Fifth that it is almost impossible to describe an accumulation of offal and refuse, a sewer open to the heavens and running its filthy course through the very midst of the abattoirs, putrid meat floating in the bay, hordes of rats feeding on the scraps unmolested and even gnawing at the products intended for market—this is a sample of the conditions existing in 'Frisco' Jungle. Sinclair's graphic account of the Chicago Jungle is mild in comparison to the filthy, nauseating, unsanitary conditions existing in the newly discovered plague-infected Jungle of 'Frisco'."

James Walsh.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 21.

AS TO MRS. EDDY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The issue of the Weekly People, Jan. 4, contains an item under the heading of "Echoes," stating Mrs. Eddy's \$1,000,000 plan to instruct the indigent in Christian Science. The above mentioned item has somewhat the tone of sarcasm. Mrs. Eddy's plan does not of course appeal to Socialists generally, and being a religious movement has nothing to do with Socialism industrially or politically. Mrs. Eddy does not claim to be infallible nor her students unerring, and we will admit that if the \$1,000,000 spoken of were scattered broadcast over the country in order to alleviate the pangs of hunger it would not amount to more than sprinkling little drops of water on the heads of a thirsty and famishing people in the desert.

But, on the other hand, if Mrs. Eddy can comfort anyone through her teachings of metaphysics, her plan should be respected. Her teachings are generally misunderstood or misconstrued. She has already through her teachings and interpretations done more towards annihilating the fears of death and quenching the flames of hell than any other sect or creed on earth, and has made optimists of pessimists. Investigation finds her scientific treatment of the sick a wonderful twentieth century discovery. Mrs. Eddy's philosophy is in advance of the age, and, like other great leaders, will not generally be respected until she passes on. We as Socialists should not grieve over this expenditure of money; we must emancipate ourselves independently of religious sentiments. In the meantime, if anyone can gather but the smallest fragment of comfort from Christian Science, it should not be ignored, exaggerated, misconstrued, nor ridiculed.

I here quote a few lines from Mrs. Eddy's text book, "Science and Health," pp. 225 and 226, line 31. "The rights of man were vindicated in a single section and on the lowest plane of human life, when African slavery was abolished in our land. That was only prophetic of further steps towards the banishment of a more widespread slavery, found on higher planes of existence and under more subtle and depressing forms."

C. H. Spike.

Dome City, Ala., Feb. 7.

NAILING A SLANDER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The below is a letter which was sent to the Boston "Traveler," but which when printed by that paper was emasculated.

F. J. R.

SOCIALISM AND FREE LOVE.

Editor of The Traveler:—

The contention of your correspondent "Jeffersonian" that "free love" is a tenet of Socialism, as adduced from certain so-called Socialist writers, evidences a confounding of private opinion with the avowed economic principles of the organized Socialist movement. Socialism is purely an economic question, dealing with present industrial conditions, and only purposes "placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative, Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of civilization." (National Platform of the Socialist Labor Party.)

The organized Socialist movement could no more discuss with authoritative

AS TO UNITY

[From the Jewish "Warheit" (Independent Socialist), March 2, 1908, in answer to an article in the Jewish "Vorwaerts" (S. P.), which applauds the action of the S. P. National Committee in declining to accept the S. L. P. invitation for Unity.]

... But neither the "Vorwaerts," nor the conscience of its writers is now the subject for discussion. The question that concerns us now is much greater and more important than its morals and its policy. That question must concern all workers in America, whether they are members of the S. P., or of the S. L. P., or of neither party, or are even no Socialists at all.

That is, namely, the decision of the leaders of the Socialist Party, under no circumstances to combine with the Socialist Labor Party.

The "Warheit" is the organ neither of the S. P. nor of the S. L. P. We do not believe in either of the two parties. We do not believe that either of those parties stands upon that ground upon which a political party in America should stand in order to be successful.

But the principles of both parties are not less dear to us than they are to their official organs. The great ideals of social freedom and economic equality, to which both parties are striving, have always been and will continue to be the shining star by which we shall always be guided on our part to freedom.

And because we do not believe in either of the existing parties, we may express our views on this question unprejudiced and unbiased. The fate of the S. L. P. is not nearer our hearts than that of the S. P., and the fate of the S. P. no further than that of the S. L. P.

We will admit that the arguments of the leaders of the S. P. against Unity are very strong and cogent, from their standpoint. "We," say they, "are a big party and a strong one; the S. L. P. a small party and a weak one; why, then, should we unite with them as if we were equally strong?"

"Why," argue the gentlemen of the victorious S. P., "should we allow our enemies, the leaders of the S. L. P., who are soon to disappear from the scene anyhow, to gain new ground, new strength, and lead a new army?"

Those are correct and strong arguments, if one takes the position of the personal advantages of the leaders and wire-pullers of the Socialist Party.

While we do understand why it does not pay the present leaders of the S. P. to allow into their party the leaders of the S. L. P., while it is quite conceivable why the wire-pullers of the Socialist Party are against Unity—it remains entirely inconceivable to take for grant-

certainty possible social conditions under a state of society not yet existent, than it could view with certainty the possible phases of celestial life in Heaven, so often the theme of "inspired" theologians. In either case the theories advanced are merely speculative.

In Bebel's notable work, "Woman under Socialism," De Leon, in his preface to the American edition, clearly states: "The morient field of the known is abandoned, and one launches out into pictures of future forms, a wide field is opened for speculation. Differences of opinion start over that which is probable or not probable. That which in that direction is set forth in this book, can, accordingly, be taken only as the personal opinion of the author himself; possible attacks must be directed against him only; only his is responsible." The same may be said of other writers.

De Leon, as the foremost Socialist in America to-day, in praising the idealism of the monogamous state of marriage, as outlined in Bebel's work, declares that "The moral, as well as the material, accretions of the race's intellect, since it uncoiled out of early Communism, bar, to my mind, all prospect—I would say, danger, moral and hygienic, of promiscuity, or of anything even remotely approaching that." Does that sound like an advocacy of "free love" under Socialism?

Of course, it is generally conceded that the marriage institution is not immutable in its form, and that the present monogamous state reflects the development of property and physiological theories, as when its former plural form reflected the theory of necessitous profligacy, even to the marriage of brother and sister. In the patriarchal age it was common for women of sterility to countenance their husband taking other wives for the sake of progeny, the same being done for the honor of the God of Israel. If "Jeffersonism" will take the trouble of studying Bible history he will find many incidents therein related of how "free love" prevailed under the generous patronage of Abraham, Jacob, Esau, Solomon, and other prophets and patriarchs, even down to Luther of the Reformation.

The sole interest that Socialists may

ed that the members, the rank and file, should be against Unity.

No one can lead nor mislead anyone by force.

However wicked and cunning the present leaders of the S. L. P. may be, they cannot force the S. P. to change its policy and its leaders, except with the consent of the S. P. itself. And the more truth there is in the arguments of the S. P. leaders that they are big and the S. L. P. small, all the less truth there is in their arguments that, by writing the parties, their whole present policy will suffer shipwreck.

The arguments of the wire-pullers of the S. P. may sound nicely and convincingly to the ears of men who consider POLITICS AS A BUSINESS, AND SOCIALIST PARTIES A SOCIALIST BUSINESS. From this point of view it might be correct to say: Why new partners if our business is prospering with the old ones?

But the leaders of the S. P. do not understand that, while their point of view might appeal to THEMSELVES and to their like, it can not and will not appeal to PEOPLE WHO LOOK UPON SOCIALISM AS UPON A HIGHER ASPIRATION OF THEIR SOUL AND UNDERSTANDING. The arguments of the S. P. leaders will be repudiated by all those for whom the great motto of Socialism "Workingmen of all countries unite!" is not merely a grand phrase for a grand speech on a grand stand, but the essence, the heart, the very foundation of the future of Humanity.

We have hitherto discussed the question from the standpoint of pure principle, without touching upon the persons, without drawing comparisons and parallels.

Seeing, however, that the enemies of Unity advance as the main argument against Unity the person and the acts of the leader of the S. L. P., Daniel De Leon, we shall here, adhering to much of what we said about De Leon in the past, just remark, that we know of no difference between De Leon and the leaders of the S. P., neither in tendency, nor in character, nor in methods and policy of fight, with the only difference that De Leon, whenever he does anything, he does it with ability and courage, and the gentlemen leaders of the S. P. do it without ability and as cowards.

Still, there is one thing that does distinguish Daniel De Leon from the leaders of the S. P. The wire-pullers of the S. P. who came out against Unity, have sacrificed mightily little for Socialism. Most of them have conducted themselves in the movement in such a way that the movement shall not prevent them from feathering for themselves a soft, warm and comfortable nest in life.

That De Leon did not do.

ence in regard to marriage as a social institution rests in their recognition that the present chaotic industrial system is destructive of the sacredness of the marriage institution. Our present economic insecurity hails the young man contemplating matrimony, millions of women and children by the cheapness of their labor are supplanting man in nearly every industry throughout the country, our mill-centres and mining districts are recognized as "she-towns" and "he-towns," to the baneful result of sex inequality that threatens to sap the moral foundation of modern society. To what extent are Socialists responsible for the 1,000,000 divorces in the United States, and which are mounting up at the rate of over 150,000 a year. Where is "free love" more predominant in all its hideousness than what to-day exists in the ranks of the ruling class, the arch-enemy of Socialism!

The Socialist program demands only the social ownership of the means of production and of distribution, which to-day is socially operated for the benefit of the idle few. All other questions incidental to such a future transformation may safely await the determination of future society. Sufficient to state, however, that under Socialism marriages, by being raised from out of the slough of present economic insecurity, with its attendant evils of "industrial depression," "financial stringency," and wage slavery will be exalted to a dignity that shall mirror the reflection of ideal social conditions such as will certainly prevail under Socialism.

Frederick J. Boyle.

Revere, Mass., Feb. 24.

DULL TIMES IN RHODE ISLAND.

Providence, March 8.—The rubber plants at Bristol and Woonsocket are to shut down for two weeks "to take stock"—cotton.

The Knight's mills are to curtail production 25 per cent. This will affect the work-people in the Pawtucket Valley, who have heretofore felt the panic hadn't touched 'em.

Brown and Sharpe's, it is said, are running but three days a week, eight hours a day.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

J. F. MCKEESPORT, PA.—Now to your last question—

Who is to re-imburse, under Socialism, the man who is now in possession and who holds title to the land which the poor man would use? Who?—The same body that will re-imburse the capitalist for the capital which the capitalist now holds, and without which the poor man could not earn his salt. Who is that body? Society, which would guarantee to every being his social share in the vast product of Socialist society, and would afford to every one, able to work, the opportunity to contribute his share. Get from the Labor News the pamphlet, "Two Pages from Roman History." Read the "Second Page"—"The Warning of the Gracchi," pp. 73-75, for a supplementary answer on "Confiscation."

F. J. B. BOSTON, MASS.—The Co-operative Commonwealth will not determine the income of each worker. The income of each worker will be determined by himself. If he works he has income; if he don't he has no income. His income, if he works, will be the full social share of his product.

Next question next week.

J. V. NEW YORK.—Whether the Socialist Labor Party will put up a campaign, deary! The S. L. P. will put up a campaign that will make the head swim of every visionary in the land.

T. A. W. WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.—First, see above. Secondly, whether the rank and file of the Socialist party will resent the insult placed upon them by their National Committee by disfranchising them on the matter of Unity with the S. L. P., and demand a referendum in time for this year's campaign, we know not. The S. L. P., like Napoleon, can "negotiate while fighting." If a fight their National Committee want, a fight they'll have.

E. D. O'B., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Besides all that, the Single Tax is far from being "Socialism applied to land." For instance: The Single Tax would leave the land to the landlord, and tax him the land value, minus a percentage for collecting the same. Socialism treats the landlord as it treats the capitalist. It will not leave the capital in the capitalist's hands, tax him the surplus, minus a percentage for collecting the same. The Single Tax is merely a tax reform. Socialism, like Capitalism before it and Feudalism before that, is a revolutionary episode in the chain of the social revolutionary process. Socialism could not, while the Single Tax naturally does, contemplate the idea of ex-officio officers, ex-officio by virtue of their property, such as tax-collectors would be.—You are on the right road. Think coherently.

H. H. R. CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—Now to your last question—

The class struggle is not a "political and not an economic one." The class struggle is an economic one, and, therefore, essentially political. For instance: When in an A. F. of L. craft union, which adheres to the "Brotherhood of Capital and Labor" theory, a demand is made for better treatment, and the demand is enforced with a strike, the move is purely economic. It is that only because the aim does not contemplate the overthrow of the social system, but its confirmation with more "friendly relations." That's no class struggle, and consequently has no political aspect. The class struggle manifests itself in economic demands that do contemplate the overthrow of capitalism, such ultimate aim is necessarily political. For what reason, and how it comes about that the term "political" is herein applied, read the pamphlet "As to Politics," especially pp. 67-71.

J. E. H. QUINCY, ILL.—Now to your last question—

The scheme of buying out the capitalists and then taxing them out of their bonds is one of those schemes that Marx refuted by characterizing with the philosophic observation that "you can not revolutionize society behind its back." The capitalist class has the correct instinct of its class. It is not going to be caught in any such trap. Nor could the scheme gather the pulse necessary to reach its ultimate aim.

W. D. R. WARREN, PA.—Now to your last question—

There is no printed work extant on the present conduct of the craft union organization. There is, however, a very eloquent work thereon. It is a living work. It is the present dependent and

subject condition of the working class. Everyone can read that book. It is open everywhere, and in very clear type.

C. J. W., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Of course, if the saloon and liquor business were outlawed, the capitalists would seek other fields of investment. That point is of no importance. The important point is the error of imagining that the capitalist class would wait until its breweries, etc., were shut up by law before "investing." They will start "investing" before that day. They will "invest," as they do now, in politicians to protect their industries from being out-lawed. It is easier to stab the tiger at its heart than to pull his whiskers. Labor would waste its time in tugging at the whiskers of capitalism; it can be more easily overthrown by class-conscious industrial organization, and political organization under the class-conscious banner of the S. L. P.

A. W. M., NEW YORK.—It is an error to imagine that the details of the financial laws could enlighten the workers. Those details can only confuse them. Populists used to think it was a particular evidence of profundity to know how much gold was in the dollar, and in what year a certain law was passed. If, instead of all that trash, they understood the economic laws of money, their party would not have melted out of sight. It is a mistake to yield to such wranglers. Nevertheless, taking this as a general and preliminary answer, the specific questions will be answered successively beginning with next week. In the meantime, grasp the meaning in the leaflet on "Money," and bring its reasoning home to those you can.

T. F., NEW YORK.—It depends. If an S. P. man says it is a waste of effort to work in the S. P. and in the I. W. W., and that the I. W. W. is the more essential body, such a man may be saying just what he means, and his meaning is quite honest. A political party that ignores the necessity of the class-conscious, industrially organized unionism, has itself to be remodeled. It surely is a waste of time for the I. W. W. man to work in such a party. That much for the S. P. man. But if a man who claims to be an S. L. P. man and an I. W. W. man holds the same language as to the S. P. man, such a man probably is not an S. L. P. man, because it is a dishonest position for an S. L. P. man to take. If, indeed, an S. L. P. man were to hold such a position, he is not saying what he means, and he does not say what he means because he is ashamed to say it, and he can not be blamed for being ashamed of what he is really after. The honorable S. L. P. man who holds that S. P. man's views would leave the S. L. P. Any other course is dishonorable.

T. O. P., MUNCIE, IND.—Charity is not a thing of such recent birth. It is older than the Christian era; it is older than the prophecies of Isaiah. Infinitely longer before did Hindu philosophy give birth to the saying, which implies a command: "The tree does not withdraw its shade from the woodcutter." That sentiment has not and can not be improved upon. Broaden your horizon towards the so-called heathen.

H. B. MILWAUKEE, WIS.—1st. The cause is this: Medical science in its backwardness has not yet taken cognizance of a certain disease—ENTROPHOMANIA. It is a frightful affliction. The victim of the disease gets a sort of a "brainstorm" that makes him imagine he is a God-ordained Editor. The final consequence is a maniacal hostility to The People. Supply the intermediary links of the progress and ravages of the disease.

2nd. What Section Milwaukee should do is to send the money for the Sue books with the addresses of the papers they are to be forwarded to for review.

F. G. K., MILWAUKEE, WIS.; J. H., NEW YORK; C. S., BOSTON; F. E., HARTFORD, CONN.; F. R., CECILIA, ILL.; W. R. P., LACLEDE, ILL.; H. K., NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.; P. M., PLAINFIELD, N. J.; F. L., MONTREAL, CANADA; C. S., BOSTON, MASS.; R. M., DENVER, COLO.; J. B., CHICAGO, ILL.; M. H. S., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—Matter received.

To secure the DAILY PEOPLE regularly ORDER it from your newsdealer. As the paper is not returnable, your newsdealers must have a STANDING ORDER for it, or else they will not get it for you. INSIST ON GETTING IT.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
 Henry Kuhn, National Secretary pro tem
 28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
 National Secretary, W. D. Forbes,
 412 Wellington Road, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
 (The Party's literary agency.)
 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
 Notice—For technical reasons no party
 announcements can go in that are
 not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

**CALL TO AID THE PROPAGANDA
 OF THE S. L. P.**
 To the Sections of the Socialist Labor
 Party.

GREETING:
 The N. E. C. sub-committee instructed
 the undersigned to present to you an ar-
 rangement made with comrades Frank
 F. Young and Joseph Campbell and to
 urge your active co-operation.

The two comrades proposed to act
 as volunteer organizers and canvassers
 for the Party press and Party literature
 on the following conditions: Both are
 to travel and work as a team, holding
 meetings, gathering subscriptions to the
 Party organs and selling Party litera-
 ture. To sustain them in this work,
 they are to receive a commission of 30
 per cent on subscription cards and
 literature sales, but as that alone would
 not suffice to meet expenses, a fund is
 to be started, to be known as the "Liter-
 ature Fund," and out of that fund pur-
 chases of literature and subscription
 cards are to be made.

A Party sympathizer, taking a special
 interest in the plan proposed, offered to
 cover the initial expenses in order to
 get the work started and, so it is
 understood, will continue to bear a help-
 ing hand provided the Party membership
 will lend such support as to insure an
 uninterrupted continuation of the work.
 In keeping with the plan outlined
 above, the undersigned will receive con-
 tributions to the Literature Fund, the
 money received to be turned over to the
 Labor News Co. and to be drawn
 against by comrades Young and Camp-
 bell in literature and subscription cards.
 All contributions will be credited to
 the Party press.

Henry Kuhn,
 National Secretary pro tem.
 28 City Hall Place.
 New York, Jan. 31.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE EXECU- TIVE COMMITTEE.

The State Executive Committee, Mas-
 sachusetts, Socialist Labor Party, met
 at 1165 Tremont street, Boston, Friday,
 March 6, with Duffy in the chair. Pres-
 ent: Lidberg, Starnfeldt, Mulligan,
 Grotchfield and Duffy.
 Minutes of previous meeting read and
 approved.

Communications: From Manager of
 Daily and Weekly People upon seizing
 the opportunity to increase the circula-
 tion of the party press. From J. Hayes
 of Leominster upon local conditions.
 From Section Pittsfield, financial report.
 From Section Salem in regard to local
 matters. From Secretary Kuhn, voting
 blanks for the office of National Sec-
 retary. From Sections Boston, Worcester,
 Lynn, and member at large James Hayes
 nominating the following as delegates
 to the National Convention: T. F. Brennan
 of Salem, M. Rutherford of Holyoke;
 A. E. Reimer of Boston; W. J. Hoar of
 Worcester; J. Claudino of New Bedford;
 A. Barnes of Fall River; J. H. Hagan
 of Lynn; W. H. Carroll, and J. Sweeney
 of Boston.

Secretary reported having sent out the
 calls and voting blanks for National
 Secretary. He was instructed to urge
 Sections take advantage of the op-
 portunity and push the sales of party
 papers.

John Sweeney,
 Secretary.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

Received since last acknowledgement
 the following items:

Henry Piper, Ohio	\$ 1.50
On List No. 996, per W. Hammerlindl, Washington, D. C., from—	
M. R. George	3.50
Albert Tourouff	1.00
W. Hammerlindl	1.00
B. Pollet	2.00
C. Horvath	.50
J. B. Flynn	.25
G. Frederighi	.25
A. Klein	1.00
L. Roesch	1.00
Mario M. Giovaneffello	.75
Fred Hoffman, Montrose, Colo.	1.00
Total	\$13.75

Contributions to this fund, which is
 designed to keep in the field speakers and
 organizers, should be sent to the under-
 signed.

Henry Kuhn,
 National Secretary pro tem.
 Box 1576, New York City.

N. J. STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The regular meeting of the New Jersey
 State Executive Committee will be held
 on SUNDAY, March 15, at Helvetia Hall,
 50 Van Houten street, at 3 o'clock sharp.
 Nominations by the sections of Hudson
 County for State officers must be in the
 hands of secretary at this meeting.
 J. C. Butterworth, Sec'y.

OPERATING FUND.

During the week ending March 7th,
 we received \$2.65 to the Operating
 Fund. Considering the fact that the in-
 come from subscriptions and Labor
 News sales did not begin to cover, it
 can readily be seen that the contributions
 to this fund did not help out material-
 ly. We would a thousand times rather
 have revenue derived from subscrip-
 tions, etc., but if you don't furnish the
 funds that way we are compelled to
 ask for this kind of support. It is up
 to you to keep your institutions going.

John Keegan, Cleveland, O.	.25
J. Greenwood, Newark, N. J.	1.00
J. Schwenk, Jersey City, ..	.50
Comrade, W. Hoboken N. J.	1.00
C. Kensing, Camden, N. J.	.25
P. May, Edgewater, N. J.	.50
E. Evans, Tacoma, Wash.	.50
J. P. Hansen, " "	1.00
H. Tryon, Denver, Colo.	.25
J. Jiska, Milford, Mass.	.50
C. Durner, Phila. Pa.90
W. Skrocki, Vallejo, Cal.	1.00
M. Goldstandt, Cleveland,	.50
F. Krahenbuehl, Globeville,	
Mich.50

Total\$ 8.65
 Previously acknowledged .. 1,849.92

Grand total\$1,858.57

DETROIT COMMUNE CELEBRATION.

Section Detroit, Socialist Labor Party,
 has arranged to celebrate the Paris
 Commune in Colombo Hall, 255 Gra-
 not Ave., SUNDAY, March 15, at 2:30
 p. m. Wm. E. Bohn, Instructor in
 Rhetoric at the University of Michigan,
 will be the principal speaker. Theme:
 "The Lessons of the Paris Commune."
 The program will be announced at hall.
 All comrades and readers should not
 forget the date and place and bring
 along your friends. Admission free.

CHICAGO COMMUNE FESTIVAL.

Section Chicago, S. L. P., is arranging
 to hold a Commune Festival on Sunday,
 March 15, at Friedman's Hall, Grand
 and Western aves., Chicago, Ill. The affair
 will begin at 3 p. m. with concert and
 vaudeville features. After these there
 will be an appropriate half-hour speech
 on the "Lessons of the Paris Commune."
 The rest of the evening will be devoted
 to a Ball and Fair. Good dance music
 will be provided and everything possible
 done to make the Festival a success.
 The section needs a Canvassers' Fund.
 The proceeds of this entertainment will
 be given for that purpose. Admission
 will be only 25 cents, with wardrobe
 free. Those wishing to donate some ar-
 ticles to the Fair please send same to
 H. J. Friedman, 876 Grand ave., who
 will acknowledge receipt. Watch this
 column for details of program. Read-
 ers of Daily and Weekly People, help
 us to make this affair successful.

GRAND COMMUNE CELEBRATION IN CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The annual commemoration of the
 Paris Commune, arranged by Section
 Cleveland, Socialist Labor Party, takes
 place Saturday, March 21, at Acme Hall
 (formerly Germania Hall), East Ninth
 street (old Erbe street), and commences
 at 8 p. m. sharp. As in former years,
 an excellent programme has been worked
 out. The "Socialistische Liedertafel,"
 S. L. P., under direction of their able
 leader, Professor Hamm, will sing the
 two beautiful compositions, "Am Altar
 der Wahrheit" (At the Altar of Truth)
 and "Bet und Arbeit" (Pray and work,
 so you are told). Recitations and songs
 by famous soloists will complete the pro-
 gramme. The "headliner," however, will
 be a play in German—"Der Trunkenbold"
 (The Drunkard), a drama on proletarian
 life, in one act. This play is from the
 pen of comrade Rich. Koepfel, the editor
 of our German party organ, under whose
 personal management it will be present-
 ed. All parts will be taken by talented
 comrades who will make it a point of
 honor to play them well.

In connection with the play a GRAND
 TABLEAU will be produced. After
 the programme a ball follows. Tickets,
 including lady and gentleman, are 25
 cents in advance, and can be had from
 all comrades and at the office of the
 German Party organ, 310 Champlain Av-
 enue, second floor.
 Comrades, friends and sympathizers:
 This is the one great annual affair of
 Section Cleveland, and it is up to you
 to help to make it the usual great suc-
 cess and if possible to do even better
 than before. Buy your tickets in time
 and invite all your friends to be our
 guests on SATURDAY, March 21. A
 splendid, enjoyable time is guaranteed to
 everyone.

BUFFALO PEDRO PARTY AND DANCE

Section Erie County, Socialist Labor
 Party, will have a Pedro Party and
 Dance on SATURDAY evening, March
 21, at Florence Parlors, 527 Main street.
 All members, friends and sympathizers
 are invited to take part in the good
 time.

BUFFALO LECTURES.

Free lectures and discussion are held
 every Sunday afternoon, 3:30 o'clock,
 SUNDAY, March 15. — "Paris Com-
 mune and the Lessons to Be Learned."
 Speaker, Leander A. Armstrong.

ATTENTION, WAGE WORKERS OF DENVER.

Section Denver, Socialist Labor Party,
 will hold a Mass Meeting WEDNES-
 DAY, March 18th, at 6 p. m., Upper
 Howe Hall, 1548 California street.
 Commemoration of the Anniversary of
 the Paris Commune.
 Everybody welcome; admission free.

ATTENTION, HARTFORD.

As in the past, so this year also will
 Section Hartford celebrate the event of
 the Paris Commune. The oration of the
 day will be delivered by Frank Bohn of
 New York. Dancing will follow.

The affair will take place on SATUR-
 DAY, March 21, sharp at 8 p. m., at
 S. L. P. Hall, 34 Elm street.

Ladies, Take Notice.

As several of our lady friends have
 expressed the desire to form a club of
 Socialist Women and thus become an
 auxiliary in the Movement, therefore, to
 realize this object, Frank Bohn will ad-
 dress, for this purpose, a meeting to be
 held SUNDAY, March 22, at 3 p. m., at
 the same place, S. L. P. Hall, 34 Elm
 Street.

Anyone interested in starting such an
 organization is cordially invited to at-
 tend. Organizer.

PROVIDENCE LECTURE.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, of New York,
 will deliver a lecture "Woman and So-
 cialism," under the auspices of Section
 Providence, on SUNDAY, March 15th,
 at 3 p. m., in Arnold Post Hall, 84
 Westminster street. Questions invited
 after lecture. Open discussion. Admis-
 sion free.

THE WHITE TERROR

Rampant in Police-Run and Police-Cor-
 rupt Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., March 3.—Chicago is in
 Russia.
 There is no doubt about it.
 To see how the police are doing their
 worst to kill free speech and free as-
 semblage is sad indeed. Everybody that
 is not satisfied with conditions or Chi-
 cago "can go to where they can find
 more freedom." These are the words
 used by officialdom.

A still hunt is on and no one is safe.
 I was the first one to be taken down to
 see the corpse of Lazarus Averbuch.
 The sight of the boy (and he is only a
 boy 23 years old) made me tremble.

His face was drawn, his eyes that
 were open looked at me in a wild, fright-
 ened death-gaze. His fine athletic chest
 was shot full of holes.

There he lay or sat, as the Police
 wished me to see him, naked or dressed,
 with a determined frightened look, in all
 different poses. He is a Jew.

I am not easily frightened, nor do I
 get excited very often, but looking at
 him, his clear white skin, well developed
 form, I showed my weakness.

I knew him but not by name.
 The police put me through a sweat,
 and after a couple of hours of that
 medicine let me go on condition that
 I say nothing till his identity was as-
 certained.

Now the police are gone clean mad.
 They wish to suppress everything that
 savors of objection to them.

They are making arrests very often
 of the Anarchists who are the least
 active, but let the real active ones go
 free.

What that means is a mystery to all.
 Now the prostitute capitalist press is
 yelling:

"Down with the foreigners!
 "See the Russians bring their ideas to
 this free country!"

They forget that it is the American
 Police who are introducing Russian
 methods.

Averbuch was disappointed with this
 country; he came to find freedom but
 found the opposite. He brooded over it,
 that is true, as far as I can learn.

He was well educated in Russian and
 never worked till after the Kishineff
 massacre, where his father lost every-
 thing.

After the massacre they moved to
 Galicia, where he remained till about
 five months ago, when he left and came
 to this country.

His going to Chief Shippy's home and
 their attack on him are still a mystery.
 That he was brutally assaulted by
 four people even the capitalist press ad-
 mits. But why he went there is hard
 to explain. Workingman.

GET READY FOR SPRING

PUSH THE PROPAGANDA NOW—SEED TIME PRECEDES THE
HARVEST.

For the week ending March 6th, we
 received 148 subs to the Weekly People,
 and 69 mail subs to the Daily People, a
 total of 217 for the week. The previous
 week's total was 250.

Those sending five or more were: J.
 A. Leach, Phoenix, Ariz., 5; W. J.
 Wuest, Utica, N. Y., 8; J. Breuer,
 Hartford, Conn., 8; A. Gillhaus, San
 Francisco, Cal., 8; F. Brown, Cleveland,
 O., 5. Prepaid cards: Denver, Colo.,
 \$3.50.

Those pushing the Daily People are
 keeping at the work very well, the mail
 subscriptions running double what they
 did formerly. There is great room
 though for improvement all around in
 the mail list of the Daily People.

This week a comrade from a town of
 80,000 inhabitants was asked how many
 readers he supposed could be secured
 for the Daily People there. He thought
 easily 100, and he was greatly surprised
 to learn that but fifteen papers go to
 that town. He promises to set the
 Party machinery of his town in motion
 and not to rest satisfied until the Daily
 People has one hundred readers there.
 We shall watch his efforts with much
 interest.

Note: Party officers and others re-

ceiving bills and statements, send on re-
 mittances promptly.
 Reminder: Section organizers who
 have received call for information from
 the business office fail not to give the
 matter prompt attention.

Labor News orders continue slow.
 Propaganda literature: Los Angeles,
 Cal., \$8.00. San Francisco, Cal., \$7.00;
 Montreal, Can., \$7.90. Trenton, N. J.,
 \$6.00; Globe, Ariz., \$2.90; Hartford,
 Conn., \$2.50; Kalispell, Mont., \$2.00;
 Kawende, Can., \$4.50; Douglas, Alaska,
 \$1.00; Chicago, \$1.00; Pittsfield, Mass.,
 \$1.00; Griffin, Ga., \$1.75; Edinburgh,
 Scotland, \$10.71; Branch 2, South Hud-
 son, N. J., \$1.00.

Sue books: J. Kircher, Cleveland, O.,
 \$21.00; Section Kings County, N. Y.,
 \$5.70; Stamford, Conn., \$1.50.

Send on your orders for the new
 pamphlet: "Marx on Mallock." It is
 on the press. It will be a five cent pam-
 phlet, in orders of a dollar and over 20
 per cent discount.

We are getting out new issues of some
 of the standard pamphlets and will add
 two or three new ones later on. Push
 the propaganda. Send in 500 Weekly
 People subs a week and that will pro-
 vide funds with which to get out litera-
 ture.

MOVING FUND LISTS STILL OUT.

A large number of Press Security
 League Moving Fund Subscription
 Lists are still outstanding and re-
 peated calls in The People and by per-
 sonal letter have failed to secure their
 return. On some of the lists money
 has been turned in, but on others no
 money has been received. Holders of
 lists are hereby notified to return them
 at once to A. C. Kihn, 28 City Hall
 Place, New York City, whether monies
 have been collected thereon or not.

(This list will be kept standing in
 The People until all lists are returned.)
 Outstanding P. S. L. Moving Fund

Subscription Lists.

List 21 and 22—J. B. Gerberg, Grand Junction, Colo.	" 26—A. D. Sandree, New Britain, Conn.	" 45—G. E. Dimmitt, Springfield, Ill.	" 46—F. Fritz, Evansville, Ind.	" 50—L. Lewis, Pittsburgh, Kan- sas	" 53—M. Scopes, Paducah, Ky.	" 54—C. Becker, Baltimore, Md.	" 62 and 63—F. Worster, Law- rence, Mo.	" 70—H. Hellberg, Somerville, Mass.	" 71—F. A. Nagler, Springfield, Mass.	" 72—W. H. O'Brien, Woburn, Mass.	" 81—J. P. Johnson, Duluth, Minn.	" 87—C. Krusa, Red Lake Falls, Minn.	" 95, 96, 97, 98, and 99—P. Hertz- zel, St. Louis, Mo.	" 100, 101, and 102—G. A. Johnson, Newark, N. J.	" 104—J. Eck, Hoboken, N. J.	" 117—J. Wallace, New Brunswick, N. J.	" 121, 122, 123—B. Reinstein, Buf- falo, N. Y.	" 128 and 129—M. Neuhaus, Brook- lyn, N. Y.	" 136—J. McGarvey, Newburgh, N. Y.	" 139, 140, 144, 145, 161, 162, 163, 164, and 453—Section New York, S. L. P.	" 168—A. Chambers, Corona, N. Y.	" 169—J. H. Milton, West New Brighton, S. L. N. Y.	" 173, 175, 176, 177—J. T. Noonan, Schenectady, N. Y.	" 178 and 179—T. Trainor, Syra- cuse, N. Y.	" 180, 181 and 182—T. Dean, Troy, N. Y.	" 188—T. Boyce, Buchtel, Ohio.	" 189 and 190—J. H. T. Jurgens, Canton, Ohio.	" 197 and 204—J. D. Goarke, Clevel- and, Ohio.	" 207—D. W. Wallace, Hollister, O.	" 208—J. Reidel, Mineral City, O.	" 209—J. Slater, Mansfield, Ohio.	" 210—C. S. Covert, Youngstown, O.	" 220—J. Barron, Dixon City, Pa.	" 240—D. L. Munro, Portsmouth, Va.	" 253—D. O'Brien, Port Angeles, Wash.	" 267—N. Hansen, West Superior, Wis.	" 279—J. W. Reid, Toronto, Ont.	" 283—W. Griffiths, Vancouver, B. C.	" 286—Theo. Anderson, Couer d'Alene, Idaho.	" 292—P. Vere, Heonung, Colo.	" 302—W. Bonstein, Webb City, Mo.	" 306—C. W. Ensign, Rotterdam Junction, N. Y.	" 307—N. Negro, Canal Dover, Ohio	" 308—S. Barton, Dampopus, Ohio.	" 312—S. Christoff, Patten, Pa.
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" 315—A. Mura, Rankin, Pa.	" 322—O. Norling, Pasco, Wash.	" 326—C. Starkenburg, Fairbanks, Alaska.	" 328—L. Katz, Atlantic City, N. J.	" 330—J. Zimny, Ossining, N. J.	" 336—I. Rosenblatt, Tarrytown, N. Y.	" 337—E. J. Shaw, Auburn, N. Y.	" 340—E. M. Scarino, Carters, Cal.	" 345—D. A. Loucks, Santa Cruz, Cal.	" 348—C. S. Carr, Stratford, Conn.	" 349—E. McCoy, Bomers Ferry, Idaho.	" 353—J. M. Wunderle, Rockford, Ill.	" 355—F. Beach, Knightsville, Ind.	" 358—H. Behrens, Davenport, Iowa	" 359—O. Haselgrove, Newport, Ky.	" 364—F. Kissel, Omaha, Neb.	" 372—J. Loepple, Allentown, Pa.	" 378—N. Dupre, Lynden, Wash.	" 374—J. J. Sladish, Humboldt, Ari- zona.	" 381—J. L. Forrester, El Centro, Cal.	" 392—M. W. Bradley, Redlands, Cal.	" 388—J. A. Cole, Yuba City, Cal.	" 395—S. Bailey, Delta, Colo.	" 396—L. L. Crissman, Fruita, Colo.	" 399—A. C. Forrester, Taplin, Idaho	" 401—E. Viewegh, Bridgeport, Ind.	" 403—W. T. Cathey, Fulton, Ky.	" 405—S. V. Krouthen, East Lynne, Mass.	" 406—L. A. Doherty, Fitchburg, Mass.	" 407—J. A. Anderson, Gardner, Mass.	" 408—W. F. Doyle, Marlboro, Mass.	" 411—J. E. White, Ft. Charles, Mo.	" 417—A. B. Galatin, Helmetta, N.J.	" 418—L. Hawgeson, Newton, N. J.	" 419—H. A. Schoeps, Weehawken, N. J.	" 425—F. W. Punch, Seaside, Oregon.	" 430—A. G. Brandt, Tylersport, Pa.	" 432—V. Bernardoni, Galveston, Texas.	" 435—F. A. Peters, Humble, Texas.	" 434—M. Braden, Locoste, Texas.	" 435—C. O. Royal, Lampasas, Tex.	" 438—H. Labelle, Bremerton, Wash.	" 442—E. H. Carlson, South Bend, Wash.	" 444—P. M. Mellott, Tiger, Wash.	" 445—F. C. Rivers, Buchanan, W. Va.	" 447—O. Rosen, Racine, Wis.	" 448—O. Gunderman, Wausau, Wis	" 456, 457, and 458—Section Van Couver, B. C.	" 460—A. C. Waterman, Stamford, Conn.
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A. C. Kihn, Sec'y-Treas.,
 Press Security League.
 28 City Hall Place, New York.
 January 24, 1908.

SAN FRANCISCO COMMUNE CELEBRATION

WILL BE HELD
**SATURDAY EVENING,
 MARCH 21, 1908, 8 O'Clock.**
 AT
**STEGEMANN'S HALL,
 225 VALENCIA ST.**
 Bet. 13th and 14th Sts.
 For Benefit of the Party Press.
 Good Music. Dancing.
TICKETS, 25c.
 Ladies Admitted Free.

Grand Commemoration of the Paris Commune

—Arranged by—
SECTION CLEVELAND, S. L. P.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, at ACME HALL (formerly Germania Hall).
East 9th St. (old Erie St.)

A splendid program will be rendered. Songs by the Socialistische Liedertafel,
 S. L. P. Recitations. Songs by famous soloists. Theatrical performance and
 tableau. The following play in German will be given for the first time. New 1

"Der Trunkenbold" ("The Drunkard.")

A drama in one act from proletarian life, by Richard Koepfel, editor of the
 German Party Organ, S. L. P.

After the program—BALL. Program commences at 8 o'clock sharp.

TICKETS (in advance) 25c. a couple.

To be had from all comrades and at office of German Party Organ, 310 Cham-
 plain ave., 2d floor. Tickets at the door, 50c.

GRAND CONCERT

By Members of the
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE ORCHESTRA

LEO SCHULZ, Conductor.
 UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Socialist Labor Party

... FOR THE ...

DAILY PEOPLE

... AT ...